ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,104—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Distances between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
B.I. GANGES	4208	800	G W Atkinson.	29th June.
† SIAM	3090	500	H. Weighell.	6th July.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D Worcester.	13th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th "
† SIAM	3090	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.I. SHANNON	4120	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th "
B. * HYDASPES	2956	450	E Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4126	800	C. F Preston	31st "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5039	1200	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4126	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SURAT, 11th July. | RAVENNA, 23rd August.
CATHAY, 29th July. | AND SIAM, 7th September.
ROHILLA, 10th August

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	C. Rellen	9,841	500	1st July
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	1st Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Direct 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste and Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord German Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 25th, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "Bahaduri," 1,500 Tons 2,300 H.P. Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on WEDNESDAY, 4th proximo, taking both Cargo and Passengers.

SHEPHERD & Co.
Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 27th June, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" at the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
ARABIA	G. Read	July 20.
NUBIA	T. Knox	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, June 25, 1894.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,610 tons, on the 30th June, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,468 tons, on the 5th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAPAN," 2,440 tons, on the 29th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

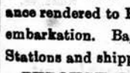
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th July, calling at Aden, Mombasse, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th June, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st June, 1894. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEAUNE BURGUNDY

Is the best nutrient known to build up and restore the overtaxed mind and body.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz. quarts	Rs. 31 8	Rs. 35 0
" pints	" 17 8	" 19 8

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TREACHER'S

USEFUL ARTICLES IN THE STABLE DURING MONSOON.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Harness Paste per tin	0 8	0 9
Leather Preserver, Black or Yellow, per bottle	1 0	1 2
Saddle Soap	0 6	0 7
Stockholm Tar per bottle	0 14	1 0

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENT'S UMBRELLAS.

CHOICE NATURAL STICK HANDLES.
FOX'S PATENT PARAGON FRAMES.

	Rs. a.
FINE BROWN SILK	10 8
SOFT TWILLED SILK, extra finished	12 4
BEST BROWN Spitalfields Silk, Seamless Wove Edges. A specialite.	15 12
EXTRA RICH QUALITY	19 0

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | The Noted House for Choice New Goods.

BRANDIES! TRADE MARK. BRANDIES!

HEART-LABELLED.

WITH CONFIDENCE WE RECOMMEND.

	CASH. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Special Invalid Brandy per doz.	82 0	91 8
TREACHER'S Extra Special Liquor Brandy per bot.	7 0	8 0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale Cognac per doz.	52 8	58 8
TREACHER'S Old Pale Cognac "	45 8	51 0
TREACHER'S Pale Cognac "	39 8	44 0

CAUTION:—The Genuineness is Guaranteed by the Trade Mark of the Company being Branded on the metallic Capsule and on the Cork.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

GENUINE SALE.
SURPLUS STOCK,
DAMAGED & SOILED GOODS.
JULY 2ND & 5 FOLLOWING DAYS.
SILKS AND SATINS,
COTTON AND WOOLLEN DRESS FABRICS,
CUTTING TWEEDS & BLAZAR FLANNELS.
LACES, AND RIBBONS,
HOSIERY AND TIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOR CASH ONLY.

A DISCOUNT of 3 ANNAS, in the RUPEE will be given on all Goods not included in the Sale for these 6 days only.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.'S NEW ITEMS FOR EVENING DRESS.

WHITE KID GLOVES,
2 BUTTONS, Rs. 1-12 Per Pair.
WHITE CAMBRIC TIES,
From Rs 1-8 Per Dozen.
WHITE CAMBRIC BOWS,
From Rs. 2-8 Per Dozen.
DRESS SOCKS,
From Rs. 3-8 Per Pair.
SILK POCKET HANDKFS,
From Rs. 2 Each.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

GENTLEMEN'S SIMPLE AND RELIABLE GOLD WATCHES.

ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

Rs. 115, Crystal Face Case. Rs. 135, Hunting. ½ Hunting, Rs. 140

In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases; sound Lever movements; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.

These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our

STANDARD GOLD WATCHES,

As illustrated and advertised in every Saturday's issue of the "TIMES OF INDIA," and which are the nearest approach to our ideal of perfection in Pocket Watches; but we have no hesitation in stating, nevertheless, that the cheaper class of Watches will be found a very welcome substitute by those who cannot afford.

Rs. 320, for a Crystal Face Case; Rs. 375, Hunting; ½ Hunting Rs. 380.

We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.

EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, AND SENT *POST FREE* AT OUR OWN RISK TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.

For Chronographs, Repeaters, Calendars, and other Complicated Watches, please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RAIN GAUGES

Complete with Measure and Appliances, and guaranteed accurate. Price Rs. 12.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES

For Preserving Cigars, Gloves, &c., Various Sizes, at low Prices.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MEMS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

Purify your Blood with	SUMMER SALINE	Rs.	1	4
Stir up your Liver with	LIVER GRANULES	"	1	0
Tone up your System with	VITAL INVIGORATOR	"	3	0
Keep your Digestion straight with	PAPARIDINE	"	2	0
Keep your Head cool with	HAIR DOUCHE...Re. 1-8 and	"	2	8
Cure your Prickly Heat with	ROS ALPINUS	"	1	0

No advance has been made on the original Prices of these excellent Preparations on account of Exchange and duty.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SMOKE

MELACHRINO'S
ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.

ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

			Rs. A.
Non Plus Ultra	No. 1	Large per 100	5 12
Do.	" 2	Medium "	5 0
Superfine	" C	Largest "	5 8
Do.	" 4	Large "	4 12
Do.	" 5	Medium "	4 0
Extra fine	" 8	Large "	4 0
Do.	" 10	Medium "	2 12

SPOTTED CABANAS
THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 years.

	Rs. a.
Semiramis, per box of 100	12 0
Romeo Y Julietta, per box of 50	5 8
Zenobia, per box of 100	10 0

SOLE AGENT
FOR INDIA AND CEYLON:—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern physiology, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d., or twice that quantity, 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled venders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GREAT ATTRACTION !!

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB,

Under the Patronage of
H. E. LORD HARRIS,
in
"KLEPTOMANIA,"

On JULY 17TH AND 19TH, at 9-15 P. M.

BOX PLAN open on MONDAY, July 2nd, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co's, Where the Programme may be seen.

—No Enhancement of Prices—
Rs. 3, 2, & 1, as usual.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, at Poona, up to 12 noon, on the 9th JULY, 1894, for CONTRACTS as specified below from the date of acceptance and terminable at one Month's notice.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Samples can be seen at the Offices of the Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona, Commissariat Officer, Ahmednagar, or the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay.

AT AHMEDNAGAR.

MACHINE-MADE FLOUR, 1st SORT.

C. M COCKCRAFT, LIEUT.,
For Chief Commissariat Officer.
Chief Commissariat Office, Poona, June 27, 1894.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Single Copy .....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE,

OPENING OF NEW MAZAGON STATION BETWEEN MASJID AND BYCULLA.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after SUNDAY, the first of July, 1894, a NEW STATION, to be called MAZAGON, between Masjid and Byculla, will be OPENED for LOCAL PASSENGER and PARCELS TRAFFIC.

2. First, Second and Third Class Passengers, including periodical Ticket Holders, also Luggage and Parcels, will, for the present, be booked from and to the new Mazagon Station, and the Stations between Victoria Terminus, Bombay, and Kalyan, both inclusive.

3. The Local Passenger Trains running between Victoria Terminus, Coorla, Thana and Kalyan only will stop at Mazagon Station, at the times shown in the Notice put up at Stations between Bombay and Kalyan.

Through Mail, Passenger, and Mixed Trains will not stop at Mazagon Station.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Twenty-eighth of June, 1894.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

J. NEUBERG,
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Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

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Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

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Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

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No. 1	Rs. 4 0	per 100
„ 2	„ 3 12	„
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Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
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"BAHADUR TORPEDOS,"
the very Latest Brand out.

"SPOTTED DOGS," "ZENOBIAS",
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The Genuine Articles, Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

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FOR THE MONSOON!

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As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 68 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FINEST CROWN GLASS SPECTACLES at Rs. 8. Infinitely superior to the Sadly Cut and Cheap Pebbles of unequal Refraction now so commonly Sold.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

WE Manufacture the AUTOMATIC CHAIN STITCH MACHINES. They are noiseless and very easy.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA.—A RARE and WONDERFUL TEA, unsurpassed in Flavor and quality. Rs. 1-12 per lb. In 1 lb. Fancy packets.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Lucrative-going CONCERN, requiring Small Capital and easy of management. Apply to "No. 333," care of this Office.

FRESH SHIPMENT every fortnight—Real Egyptian Cigarettes, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 3-8, 3-4, 2, and 1-8, per 100, respectively. These Cigarettes are specially manufactured for us by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt of finest Pure Turkish tobacco. They will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, aromatic and free drawing Cigarette.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Sole Agents, 33 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Discount to large buyers.

WANTED, for H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapoor, SIX PAIRS of FOX HOUNDS, used for two Seasons in India. Apply, giving prices and other particulars, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapoor.

GOOD STABLING WANTED, in Fort. "X2," Two Horses and one Victoria. Address, with terms, care of this Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

MESSRS. BATH & Co., of Worli, Cleveland Hill, Dadar, Bombay, near Dr. Batliwala's Dispensary, will Supply FRESH FISH, FRUITS & MANGOES &c., to Up-countries, Hotels, &c., on Shortest Notice.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MESSRS. V. FUCILE & Co., HAIR-DRESSERS and PERFUMERS, have just received a Fresh Supply, by last Mail, of Highly Scented Perfumeries, Soaps, Hair Dyes of different shades, Eau Fountain de Jouvance (Golden Hairwash), Hairwash for the Front and Back hair, and all other kind of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen. A Trial Order is respectfully Solicited.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SIROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Gollkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co. PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 1.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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ZINC CUSHION WARMERS.—Necessary for keeping Billiard Cushions DRY during the Monsoon. Can be had of JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel with my wife for 25 days, and have been very comfortable; the Proprietor is most obliging and does all in his power to make one feel at home and the table is also very good.—J. M. HARROWER, Kasgani.

A MANCHESTER FIRM Wishes to BUY COTTON from a Reliable House on Cif Terms. Cotton to be Shipped under Buyer's own Marks. Address—"L. F.," care of this Office.—1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Furnished, WESTROPP-HOUSE, The Ridge, Malabar Hill. Apply to J. A. SHEPHERD.

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A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, in the bungalow lately in the occupation of the Rajah of Lath (Bavalable) and handsome dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Rose and Co., strong-built victoria, wind proof lamps, Brussels carpets, rich table ornaments, oleographs, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—
1 handsome English-built double-seated brougham.
1 rubber-wheeled tricycle.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

The property of a Gentleman—Valuable books, consisting of Roy 1 Dictionary, Cyclopedia, illustrated, complete Works of Shakespeare, illustrated England's Battles, by Sea, and Land Life of Napoleon, illustrated, Natural History, Pictorial Table Book, Gallery of Geography, illustrated, and other General books which are out of print.

6 boxes carte de Visite champagne in quarts and pints.
11 cases white robbin net 22 and 24 inches
150 pieces fine coloured dimia stripes 50"
150 „ „ „ 56"
99 „ white cord stripes 29"
98 „ cream cord stripes 20"

On account and at the risk of Mrs. Austin—
19 boxes of fancy trimmings.
6 „ of black, cream and white veiling.

By order of Messrs. Croft, Wells and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Curs nodas Lalchand as—

M.B.C.-1657-72—6 bales	grey shirtings	38"	by 38 yds.,	8lbs. 4 oz.
2252-61—10 bales	„	31"	by 38 yds.,	9lbs. 8-12 oz.
2457-40— 4 „	„	52"	by 10 yds.,	11lbs. 4 oz.
1985-0—5 „	„	52"	by 37½ yds.,	11lbs. 12-16 oz.
2423-31— 3 „	„	„	„	„

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Marwaree Ramchand Jankidass—
4 bales 600 pieces 19" by 25 yards glazed green cambric No. 8000.
4 „ 600 „ 19" by 25 „ „ lemon cambric No. 8000.
5 „ 750 „ 22" by 24 „ „ dyed cambric No. 12000.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE RUBIES AND DIAMONDS.

On MONDAY, the 2nd July, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Ghellabhoy Lalbhoy, partner in the firm of Messrs. Sakurchund Lalbhoy and Co., and on account and at the risk of Nahalchund Girdharilal—
1 packet of very valuable rubies, returned from England.
1 packet of diamond.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 29, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

1 first-rate mahogany cottage piano, by Soundy and Co.
2 oases plated ware.
1 case containing lady's and gentleman's waterproof coats.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 C B chestnut pony, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 powerful bay waler, about 15-1, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 strong-built landau in good condition.
1 grey Arab horse, about 14-2, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 5 years old, about 14-1, goes in harness.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Warri Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 2nd July, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY WITH CHAWLS at Clarke and Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, near the Mahaluxmee Station.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and by order of the concerned, the following properties:—

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land, together with the 6 large blocks or chawls of building, built and standing thereon, situate at Jacob Circle, Clarke Road, containing by admeasurement about 2,236 square yards, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipality under Ward Nos. 48, (9), 48 (9), 48 (10), 48 (11), & and Street Nos. 48G, 48H, 48I, 48J, 48K, and bounded as follows:—On the east, north and west by the Fazendari roads and on the south by Clarke Road.

The property yields an annual rent of Rs. 2,400.

LOT No. 2.—At 5 p.m., on the Same Day, on the premises.—All that Fazendari piece or parcel of land, together with the 6 large blocks or chawls of buildings standing thereon, situate at Jacob Circle, Arthur Road, containing by admeasurement about 2,600 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Municipal ward No. 7314 to 7319 and Street No. 181, 183, 185, 187, 189 and I, and bounded as follows:—On the east by property of Govindjee Thakersey Mooljee, on the west by the water-pit, on the north by the compound of the Municipal Hospital, and on the south by the Fazendari land.

The property yields an annual rental of Rs. 2,250.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SALT AGARS AND BATTY FIELDS AT URAN.

On THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and by order of the concerned, the following:—All those 7 salt Agars at Uran and Karany Taluka, containing 332½ koondees, manufacturing salt.

The Agars are let under contract for Rs. 2,200 per annum, clear of all taxes, commencing from 1892, for the term of 5 years.

LOT No. 2.—All those pieces of batty fields called Baker Vira, containing by admeasurement 6 acres and 16 goontas.

LOT No. 3.—All those pieces of batty fields called Jirat, containing by admeasurement 30 acres and 12 1-4 goontas.

The revenue payable in respect of the above 2 lots is Rs. 48-13-4.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 29, 1894.

SELLING OFF !!! SELLING OFF !!!

CRICKET REQUISITES.

			Rs.	a.
1	Cricket Bats (Superior)	Treble-Cane handle ... each	5	8
2	Do. do.	Double do. do.	4	0
3	Do. do.	Single do. do.	3	8
4	Do. do.	Plain for practice do.	3	8

(Other qualities to order only.)

5 Cricket Stumps (full size) superior, brass-ferruled, iron shoes, with bails, per set of six 4 8
6 Cricket Balls, four-seamed, strictly correct size & weight, each Rs. 1-4 & 1 12
YOUTHS' BATS, YOUTHS' STUMPS, &c.

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THE MOST POPULAR RACKET OF THE DAY, and indubitably THE BEST adapted for all services required.

THE HANDLE is grooved along the back and front with shoulder at the end. THE GROOVE affords a perfect grip to the hold, so as to give a full command over the Racket for screwing or placing the ball, while imparting a precise and positive perception of the position of the Racket blade. From 12 to 16 oz. and strung with superior Gut, each Rs. 4-8.

TURNER & Co.'s "PERFECT" BADMINTON BATS [very superior], each Rs. 2.
SHUTTLECOCKS [superior quality], per dozen Rs. 3-8.

TENNIS NETS [full size], each Rs. 3-8.
BADMINTON NETS [full size], each Rs. 2.
Terms Cash or V. P. Post.

☞ PRESS OPINION. ☜

TENNIS BATS.—Messrs. James Turner & Co., of Sialkot, are offering Bats, the workmanship of which could not readily be distinguished from that of the best Bats manufactured in England. In balance, springiness, good grip, and above all in perfectly even and tight netting, these Bats are all that could be desired by the most fastidious of Tennis players.—*The Englishman*, 26th December 1892.

JAMES TURNER & CO.,
Sialkot (Punjab).

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To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., beg to notify that from the 25th instant their OFFICES and GODOWNS, will be at Nos. 5, 7 and 9, BELL LANE, FORT.

Bombay, 25th June, 1894.

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WANTED, for the above School, for a term not exceeding five years, a HEAD MASTER, on a Salary of Rs. 300 per mensem.

The curriculum of Studies will embrace Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Drawing and Surveying up to the Roorkee Standard for Upper and Lower Subordinates respectively.

A passed Roorkee Student, with some practical experience of Engineering, preferred.

Service for the first 12 months will be probationary.

Six months' notice must be given on either side to terminate engagement.

Travelling allowance to Rangoon under the rules in the Civil Service Regulations will be refunded after 6 months, if services are retained.

Applications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the P. W. D., Burma, Rangoon.

M. P. COODE,
Offg. Under-Secy. to C.C., P. W. D., Burma.
12th June, 1894.

WANTED,

AN Active, fully qualified OVERSEER, Competent to set out, measure up and Supervise Engineering Works. Salary from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per mensem according to qualifications and permanent employment.

2. A SURVEYOR for the purpose of Completing Survey and Plan of Porbandar Town. Salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 according to qualifications.

Apply with Copies of Testimonials before 1st August, 1894, to STATE ENGINEER, Porbandar, Kathiawar.

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Officiating Manager.
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Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. „
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If paid in India	Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	„ ¼th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	„ ¼th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 42,00,000
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	410	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Barrow Bank ...	40,000	420	420	7 pr. ct.	420
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	3125	all	41	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	425	412½	6 pr. ct.	225
Miscellaneous.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	260	200	10 / 7½	310xd / 225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Bandra Pile ...	4,000	160	160	10	103
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation ...	1,000	2,000	1,500	Rs. 200	5,000
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,270
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	150	100	ex div	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	600	500	8 pr. c	630
Bombay Spg. Mill	1,000	600	600	Rs. 75	1,325
Deccan Ice Co..	1,170	100	100	Nil	75
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills..	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,500	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee & Security Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	1
John Roberts & Co., ...	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct	130
Jehangir H Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	800	500	300	3	16
Mahanaree Ice Manufacturing Co.....	2,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	91xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	175
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	462½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance & Boundy & Co...	250	2,000	1,000	N dvd.	2 0
Treasurer & Co.	2,000	500	100	80	910xd
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co..	9,200	25	all	5	12xd
			460		
			25		
Railway Companies.				guar.	
G.I. P. R Consolidated Stock	—	6100	all	5 p.c.	2,4
B. B. & C. R.	—	6 18	—	do.	
Press Companies.	Yearly	Rs.			
Akbar	30	1,250	1,250	75	1,01
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,06
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	1100
Bhownagree City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	500	250	250	dvd 45	28
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 7	142½
Broach's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.....	500	200	200		107
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	all	14	207
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	20	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,170
English Press and Manfg...	400	250	—	Nil	105
Fort	615	2,500	1,250	Rs. 80	1,15
French	300	50	—	Nil	420
Harvey and Sabapathy....	450	1,000	500	3	450
Himoli Press Co., Ld.....	750	400	all	4	105
Khansaum.....	240	450	450	Nil	420
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr, ct,	235
Manchandpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	200	500	500	63	12
Mercantile.....	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.....	3,125	400	400	Nil	395
Munnar M.....	1,000	250	all	Nil	233
New Berar.....	1,200	500	500	Nil	525
New Indian.....	1,000	125	125	Nil	121½
Prince of Wales.....	100	500	500	Rs25dv	160
Sabapathy (Bellary).....	500	500	75	20	480
Samson	300	500	500	20	590
Sind and Punjab Co.....	100	1,000	00	180	1,80
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	570
Surat Woollen Mills.....	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld...	378	200	all	—	20
Talcast		1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,060
Spinning and Weaving Companies					
Bombay	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	485
Bombay Indian...	1,345	100	100	Nil	12
Bombay S & W Co. Ld. (Bellasis)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct	3 0
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 0	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	800	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.....	900	1,000	1,000	—	100
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Central India..	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	1,195
China Mills Co. Ld.....	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	790
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	Nil	590
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	540
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 5	405
Dural Mills Co. Ld.....	5,698	100	100	5	440
D vid Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	340
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	305
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	470
Standard Textile..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	4 2	660
Howard and Bullough ...	1,600	500	500	Nil	500
Hyderabad.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,110
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	270
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,150
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	500
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250	1	115
Jewraz Baloo..	1,000	1,000	000	dvd Rs. 40	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	595
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co....	400	250	250	Nil	8
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	580
Leopold	3,500	100	103	Nil	149
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 15	630
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	812½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,675
Mahaluxmee ..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	30
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,532½
Manookjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,575
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 00	dvd Rs. 60	1,840xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.....	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills..	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,235
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	—	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	900	1,000	1,000	—	1,335
Soonderdas	750	2,000	1,000	Nil	550
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	332½
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,250	250	250	12½	170
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	490
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vasishunker Lukhmishunker G. Mill Co Ld.....	980	500	900	15	900
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	690
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
Dalee Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	15-5
Carolus	"	205 nom.
Mexican Dollars	"	200
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	"	360
Bar Silver	"	96-14
Gold Leaf	"	23
Bar Gold, English (100 touch) ..	"	39-8
Bar Australian	"	39 nom.
Bar Bombay	"	29-2
Bar Pekin	"	28-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 27th :—Mecca (s), from Busreh. Yesterday :—Bisagno (s), from Ebina, &c,

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kilwa (s), for Persian Gulf ; Nairung (s), Calcutta, &c. ; and Doris (s), Singapore.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Satrunjee entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Bisagno entered, and the steamer Pachumba left the dock yesterday.

THE GUN CLUB will meet at Love Grove, Worli, to-morrow afternoon, at 4-30, weather permitting.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

ANOTHER PARSEE PLEADER.—Mr. Ramdatt Withoba Desai, B.A., LL.B., has been admitted as a vakeel of the High Court, and is allowed to practise throughout the Bombay Presidency.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 29th June, 1894, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 45, viz., 1s. 1d. per rupee.

THEFT IN A PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.—Mr. Shewshanker Narayen, residing at Hornby Road, has reported to the police the theft of two lenses, valued at Rs. 130, from his photographic studio. The police are making inquiries for a man, suspected by the complainant.

DEATH ON BOARD.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s ss. Mecca arrived in harbour, on the 27th instant, from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, under the command of Captain J. Skinner who reports that Mr. J. J. Wilson, fourth engineer, died of peritonitis, on the 2nd June, at Linga, and was buried there.

A MISSING GIRL.—Chadan, a woman, residing at Mahim, has reported to the police that her daughter-in-law, named Rajaboun, aged nine years, left home, on Wednesday morning, without telling anyone where she was going, and has not since returned. She had on her person a gold nose-ring and eight brass bangles.

PRESENTATION.—The work-people employed in the locomotive department of the G. I. P. Railway, yesterday, presented Mr. George Runcorn, the locomotive inspector, with a gold watch and chain and four gold bracelets for his wife. Mr. Runcorn is about to be transferred to Bhosawul, and the presents were made as a parting mark of respect and esteem.

FEAST OF S S PETER AND PAUL.—On Sunday, the St. Paul's Band of Bandora will celebrate the feast of their patron saint, St. Paul, in the new church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. The High Mass will commence at 10 o'clock, followed by a sermon in Mahratti and Benediction. The above band will be in attendance under the direction of Mr. J. M. Gonsalves, bandmaster. The Mass chosen for the occasion is St. Ann's Mass.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Col. Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st N. L. Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Yacht Club, at 6 p.m., (weather permitting) :—

March	Victoria Rezina	Goodban
Overture ...	Haydn	Auber
Vals	Diadeni	Gounod
Gavotte	The First Kiss	Schubert
Selection	Falstaff	Verdi
Galop	Mic der Wind	Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BURGLARY AT CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET.—Ahmed Essack, a leather merchant, residing at Chimna Butcher Street, has reported to the police that on opening his shop, which is on the ground-floor of his house, on Wednesday morning, he discovered it had been broken into through a back window by removing two of the wooden bars, and a wooden-box, containing one *hoondee* for R. 600 and Rs. 125 in cash had been stolen. On inquiries being made by the police the box was found in a sweepers' gully, minus the Rs. 125 in cash.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENTS ON THE QUEEN'S ROAD.—On Wednesday evening, a carriage belonging to Surgeon-Major Damania was slightly damaged by a hack victoria colliding against it on the Queen's Road. It appears that a shigram coming from the opposite direction collided with the hack victoria, driving it against the doctor's carriage, grazing three spokes of one of the wheels. The driver of the shigram is to be blamed for the accident, as he was driving his vehicle otherwise than on the left or near side of the road.

THE GOLDEN GANG AT A NEW TRICK.—Inspector Stanford brought up Hursey Ladha and Gayaprasad Narayenji on remand before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, and charged them with theft of a sealed letter containing two *hoondees* for Rs. 1,300 and Rs. 1,200, respectively. Mr. Furoonji Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, appeared for the accused ; while Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the owners of the *hoondees*. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. Two persons, who had written the *hoondees* and despatched them by post, as agents of the firm of Lalchand Ramdial, having given evidence, the case was adjourned for further hearing.

A POLICEMAN CAUGHT RED-HANDED.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Brewin charged Babaji Baji, a police sepoy, and Adarji Edulji, a Parsee carpenter, with theft of a bag containing copper, worth Rs. 39, belonging to the Government. On Wednesday noon, the police sepoy, while doing duty at the Government Dockyard, was arrested by a police officer doing duty at the gate, in the act of handing a bag to a coolie over the fencing. The bag on being opened by Inspector Killeen was found to contain copper weighing three maunds, valued at Rs. 39. On enquiry being made it was found that the sepoy was assisted in the theft by a Parsee carpenter employed in the Government Dockyard. Some evidence having been recorded the case was adjourned.

CIRCULATING UTTERED COINS.—Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the case, in which Inspector Hack charged Ardeshir Cursetji, a Parsee, against whom stood several previous convictions, with circulating uttered coins. The accused went to the Mandvie Bazaar, and having bought vegetables worth two pice of Succoo, the seller, offered her an eight-anna piece. The woman returned as change a four-anna piece, one two anna-piece, and six copper coins. Receiving the change accused rejected the four-anna piece, the woman looking at it found that it was not the coin she had given but a quick-silvered pie. He was handed over to the police who found out that accused had in like manner cheated another woman the same morning. Evidence having been recorded his Worship sentenced accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

THE RESULT OF AN ADULTERY CASE.—Before Mr W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Holdway charged Shantwant Moniram, a Native Christian, with attempting to commit suicide by taking an overdose of opium, on Wednesday night. It will be remembered that the accused Shantwant instituted proceedings before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday. Moosa, a Mahomedan, and Ashabee, a Mahomedan woman, of ill-fame, were then brought up, the former being charged with enticing away Moniram's wife Mooktabai, and committing adultery with her, and the latter with detaining her for immoral purposes and also aiding and abetting Moosa in the commission of the offence. The facts of that case appeared in our issue of Wednesday, and need not be recapitulated here. In the same evening, after the case was adjourned, Shantwant went to the place, where his wife was residing with Moosa, and persuaded her to return to him. The wife refused to do so, whereupon the husband threatened her that if she did not go with him, he (Shantwant) would destroy himself. The woman, not caring for the threat held out to her, informed the police about the annoyance she was put to by the accused. The police cautioned accused not to go to her place, pending the proceedings he had instituted against Moosa and Ashabee. Notwithstanding this warning, accused went to his wife, on Wednesday, at midnight, and asked her to return, which she again refused to do. He returned home greatly disappointed and swallowed a quantity of opium. Shortly afterwards he was found breathing heavily, and was removed by the police in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital, where he came to himself, at about 5 o'clock, yesterday morning. The accused, on being questioned by the Court admitted the offence, stating that he was disgraced by his wife. His Worship fined him Rs. 5.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Shiva valad Rama, late Revenue and Police Patil of the village of Lavli Otur, taluka Akola, in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, having been removed from his office on account of grave misconduct ; and Narhar Krishna, late Kulkarni of the village of Javle, taluka Junnar, in the Poona Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, are declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

MESSRS. BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Badham, Pile and Company was held yesterday afternoon, at the company's premises, Esplanade Road, Fort, Mr. Alexander McKenzie presiding.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report which has already appeared in our columns, said that, the accounts and report seemed to be very satisfactory. The amount owing to the company was very large ; but they would see that the many bad debts had been written off, all now outstanding being thoroughly good. The amount written off during the year under review was only two per cent., a very small percentage, for which the manager deserved great credit. The company had done a fair amount of business, and he was glad to notice that, notwithstanding the low rate of exchange, the business done last year was very much in excess of the previous year.

Mr. O'Connell seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. O'Connell, seconded by Mr. Spilling, it was unanimously resolved that out of the amount of net profits, namely, Rs. 85,086-10-1, payment of a dividend for the year ending 31st March, 1894, of Rs. 10 per share, being at the rate of ten per cent. per annum on five thousand shares, be sanctioned, absorbing Rs. 50,000 ; that Rs. 10,000 be written off to depreciation accounts of the Secundrabad premises, and Rs. 2,500 to furniture and fixtures account ; that Rs. 20,024-15-8 be carried to reserve fund account, and that Rs. 2,561-10-5 be carried forward as opening balance to the next year's account.

Mr. Alexander McKenzie, the retiring director, was re-elected, and Mr. Alexander F. Ferguson was re-appointed auditor for the current year, on a remuneration of Rs. 300.

Mr. O'Connell proposed that a bonus of half-a-month's pay be given to such of the assistants, as had been in the company's employment during the whole year, as the manager (Mr. E. Bollam) might recommend, and the directors approve. Mr. O'Connell remarked that, considering that so much of the success of a business of that kind depended on the tact and ability of assistants, he had great pleasure in moving the resolution. He had heard many of his friends remark that it was a pleasure to go to Messrs. Badham, Pile and Company's shop, where they received every attention from the manager and his assistants.

Mr. Spilling seconded the motion.

The chairman quite endorsed what Mr. O'Connell had said. He did not think there could be any doubt that the success of the business was due to the assiduity of the assistants, who were next to the manager in that respect. As they were so very successful that year, it was but right that the shareholders should give some encouragement to the assistants.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

The usual compliment to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

POLO.

THERE will be a game, this evening, at 5-15 sharp. The following are the sides (the 1st and 3rd rounds in the list being a match between the Byculla Club and the Gymkhana) :—

WHITE.	COLOURS.
Graham	Prevost
Steel	Griffith
Fairclough	Cornish
Enthoven	Raymond.
Graham	Prevost
Steel	Fairclough
Procter	Knight
Birkett	Ellison
Graham	Prevost
Steel	Griffith
Fairclough	Cornish
Enthoven	Raymond
Steel	Knight
Procter	Ellison
Birkett	Enthoven
Ferguson	Cornish
Graham	Prevost
Steel	Griffith
Knight	Procter
Ferguson	Ellison
Steel	Graham
Procter	Cornish
Raymond	Enthoven
Ferguson	Ellison

BOMBAY GYMKHANA: FOOTBALL.

THE following will represent the Gymkhana to-day, in a scratch game against the Rangers' F. C. The Gymkhana team will play in colours and the Rangers in white. The game will start at 5-30 p.m. sharp :—Back—H. O. Coates ; ½-backs—H. G. Casserley, F. W. Woodward, W. H. Cole, and D. F. Tulloch (captain) ; ½-backs—H. C. S. Clarke and L. S. Hudson ; forwards—P. G. Clarke, T. H. Thorburn, T. O. S. Seagram, G. G. Thatcher, A. R. Willock, A. Waller, W. W. Bulkley, and A. M. Kettlewell.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 27.

10 p.m. ... ... 83°0

THURSDAY, JUNE 28.

6 a.m. ...	82·3
10 a.m. ...	85·3
Noon. ...	87·6
4 p.m. ...	84·9

THE break on the North-Western Railway between Umballa and Lahore, writes the *Pioneer*, must once more draw attention to the necessity of making that line absolutely secure against all interruptions. It is the great broad-gauge railway which gives communication with the frontier, and in case of a big campaign its carrying capacity would be tested to the utmost. The only alternative route from the Eastern Punjab and the North-West Provinces is by way of the narrow-gauge line which has its terminus at Ferozepore, and the delay that would ensue on this track, owing to transhipment at two junctions, would seriously interfere with operations hundreds of miles away across the border. Large sums of money have been spent during the last two or three years in improving the gradients beyond Jhelum, but something more than this is necessary. All the bridges must be made secure against floods, sufficient waterway being provided wherever experience has shown that breaches are liable to occur. What is wanted is a thorough survey of the whole line forthwith, the Government of India being furnished with a report showing where the weak points are and the measures needed to make them absolutely strong. The Great War of the future may not come for many years, but when it does break out our communications with the frontier must be above suspicion. It is a small bridge which has broken down this season ; it may be a large one next year, and so on indefinitely. Indian Railway Engineers have had exceptional experience in bridging rivers and in carrying embankments across lines of drainage, and they could assuredly make the main line to Peshawar safe against any but the most extraordinary floods. It is a question of money merely, and we would sooner see many lakhs spent in the work we have indicated than allotted to strategical railways further to the west. The main trunk line through the Punjab is the most important of all our communications, and its stability must be guaranteed even if other railways, now being constructed to meet military requirements, have to wait. The present break, it is true, will not take long to repair, but before the rains are over we may have more gaps in the line. If even one lakh yearly were allotted to guarding against these it would be something gained. There is time now to make the railway really safe ; if the Government wait on Providence they may find themselves in an awkward position when a troublous period is entered upon. The truth of the proposition regarding the weakest link in the chain will then be brought home to them.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes : "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes." —This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE ORIENTAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the proceedings of the nineteenth ordinary general meeting of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, held at the registered offices of the company, on the 21st instant, have not been reported in the papers, and as they concern the interests of not less than 17,657 policyholders and shareholders of the company, I hope you will allow us to refer to them in your columns.

One of the items of business before the last meeting was, as announced in the annual report of the company, circulated previously to all policyholders and shareholders, "to confirm Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater's retiring allowance, similar to that granted by offices in Great Britain, in view of future retirement."

In the first place, it was never notified to the policyholders and shareholders what the contemplated allowance recommended by the directors was. The particulars of their recommendation on the subject were given out only at the meeting, and it was there that the policyholders present came to know what was recommended by the directors. The recommendation was this :—If, Mr. Slater retired at the end of twenty years' service, he should receive Rs. 15,000 a year ; if at the end of twenty-five years' service, he should receive Rs. 17,500 ; and if at the end of thirty years' service Rs. 20,000 a year, and in case of Mr. Slater's death a moiety of the said amounts should be paid to his widow each year for her lifetime. Now it seems to us that the shareholders and policyholders who were entitled to vote at the meeting, should have been given previous intimation of the details of this recommendation, particularly as for the usual business at such meetings most shareholders and policyholders send in proxies to vote for them. That was all the more necessary in the present case, particularly because Mr. Slater himself held not less than forty-five proxies.

We next come to the question about *the Legality of the Recommendation*. On the articles of the association of the company it is a serious and very doubtful question, whether the directors or even the company itself have the power of granting or sanctioning any allowance in the nature of a pension. Mr. Slater has through the solicitors of the Company secured the favourable opinion of the eminent counsel Mr. Macpherson on the point. Now this opinion was read at the meeting and several legal gentlemen present at the meeting thought it was vaguely couched ; and Mr. Slater says, policyholders are not entitled to any copy or copies of the articles, otherwise we would have quoted the wording of the sections in question. The sections were, however, read at the meeting, and we found that Section 93 refers to the general powers of the directors to take such steps in the management as may promote the good of the company, while Section 106 gives the power to the directors of fixing the salaries and emoluments to be paid to any servants of the company, and with the sanction of the general meeting a gratuity for good service in the case of any employer of the company. We are not aware of the word "gratuity" having received any legal construction in any of the reported cases in our country, and do not know if it has in England. But the ordinary use of the word, we think, certainly negatives any idea of a regular periodical payment, and the word is usually used as distinguished from a pension.

But leaving the legal difficulty aside, is it expedient and in the interests of the policyholders, that Mr. Slater should have so *liberal*—unusually liberal—pension provided for, and a capital of six lakhs of the company's money sunk in his interests ? Mr. Slater and those who supported with him the directors' recommendation, vehemently and eloquently dwelt upon his excellent services to the company. No one denies that Mr. Slater has served the company well—very well indeed. But when Mr. Slater in his speech said at the meeting that he had done more good than any uncovenanted or covenanted servant in India had done for the country, and that, therefore, his services should be better rewarded than those of any civilian or uncovenanted servant. One is disposed to ask whether his services have been so extraordinary as to find no parallel in the history of either the covenanted or uncovenanted servants of the British Indian Government.

So, giving Mr. Slater his due for starting and originating such a company and giving his most undivided attention to the affairs and interests of the company in its young days we cannot but think that he did not watch the growth of the plant he had reared with steadiness and carefulness, otherwise we cannot account for the late defalcations to the extent of three lakhs of rupees. He should consider that the defence of implicit confidence placed by him in some of his subordinates is itself a confession of neglect of duty. Mr. Slater says he worked in the beginning on very poor salaries, but he must at the same time admit the due appreciation of those services by the company, seeing that his salary has from time to time been increased until for some years past, when he has been paid Rs. 2,500 a month, a little more than Government pays the Collector or the Judge of a District. I therefore, doubt if after all one can say with reason that Mr. Slater's services have been of an exceptionally high character. And let us look at the very liberal manner in which it is proposed to provide for his retiring allowance. The recommendation made by the directors very advantageously combines in itself the best points of the pension rules of all the services in India without its restrictions. Mr. Slater is to have his pension in rupees like uncovenanted servants, but no uncovenanted servants is given a pension of more than Rs. 5,000. Mr. Slater is to have more than the pension usually given to covenanted or civil servants, and though the company in all its dealings with policyholders and in the published rules of the company recognizes no exchange, still Mr. Slater is to have his more than £1,000, calculated in rupees at the present abnormally high rate of exchange, and have it fixed now and once for all time to come till his death, and thereafter half the amount each year to his widow. Why should Mr. Slater, the manager of the Oriental, get more than retiring secretaries of the Bank of Bombay ? We know that after more than twenty years' service Mr. Balfour was given by that firm a gratuity of Rs. 36,000 ; on his retirement his successor, Mr. Fraser, did not get more than Rs. 18,000. But the recommendation, says Mr. Slater, was to be given an allowance "Similar to that granted by offices in Great Britain." Now, unfortunately, we have no precise and accurate information on the point, and the information supplied at the last meeting by Mr. Slater himself as derived from letters from personal friends in England was equally vague. He only read extracts from a couple of letters showing that one or two gentlemen in the position of Mr. Slater, i.e., filling a similar office, were given from £2,000 to £5,000. Now, whether these were paid only for a certain number of years ; whether if they were pensions, they or any portions of them were continuable after death to his widow ; what was the financial condition of the company making such a payment, whether there were any conditions attached to the grant in the shape of preventing the donee from lending his services to any other company after retiring from the one which he served, all these are points which were left beautifully vague by not being mentioned at all. And when it was proposed that such information as was supplied by those letters should be circulated to all policyholders and shareholders Mr. Slater objected on the ground of the same being contained in his private letters from friends. We fail to see the force of the objection when it was not the publication of the letters that was asked for, but simply that of extracts, or of the information contained therein, which led the directors to think that such allowance was similar to those granted by offices in Great Britain. At any rate, we think the information is meagre on the point, and we do not see why the criterion of an institution like the Bank of Bombay should not be adopted, and why leaving that and others in the country, we should seek for a standard in what is done in Great Britain, particularly when our information as to that is so scanty.

As the consideration of this question about Mr. Slater's retiring allowance stands adjourned till the next meeting, which, we hear, is to be held on Monday, the 16th July next, we request all policyholders and shareholders to give their earnest attention and consideration to this question, and see if they will not take steps to prevent six lakhs of rupees of the company's funds being capitalized in the way it is proposed to do.

SHAMARAV VITHAL,
M. B. CHAUBAL,
B. K. BHAGVAT,
Pleaders, High Court, Bombay.

June 26.

THE annual Forest Report for the N.-W. P. and Oudh for 1892-93 shows that, in spite of forest utilisation and improvement being hampered by an inadequate staff, good results were obtained. The surplus of income over expenditure was, it is true, half-a-lakh less than in the preceding year, but it was considerably over the quinquennial average, and Rs. 85,000 of revenue was excluded from the accounts for a deferred adjustment. In the Punjab during the same year the financial results were not satisfactory, the quantity of timber taken both by Government and private purchasers falling off considerably. The surplus was under Rs. 1,38,000 gross, and the net revenue the lowest obtained since 1888. The decline is attributed to the dullness of trade and competition by Native States.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplde.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered ..	23 17	17 50	17 60	16 94
Thursday, June 28th.....	.....	.....	.....	0 3
Total ..	23 17	17 50	17 60	16 97
Total fall to June 28th, 1893	32 69	30 36	30 40	27 65
Total fall to June 28th, 1892	11 51	11 4	11 27	13 27

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY THE 28TH OF JUNE

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·495	S E	1	95·3	83·5	72	..	4·29	+1·43
Agra	29·4 4	S E	4	92·3	82·2	69	..	2·52	+0·38
Cawnpore..	29·5 3	E S E	10	85·8	76·1	91	0·35	4·37	...
Allahabad..	29·523	E S E	10	82·6	81·3	85	0·37	17·34	+12·40
Jhansi.....	29·473	N W	4	89·0	75·7	91	2·50	14·46	+0·36
Jacobabad..	29·496	S	8	115·7	86·0	74	..	..	−0·05
Karachi	29·485

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING JUNE 28.

THERE has been a long break in the weather, no further rain to speak of having fallen for some ten days, and more is now required at the Presidency and in the districts. In the earlier part of the week under review the Produce Markets relapsed into their normal state of monsoon quietude, nothing whatever having been done in Cotton for export on several days, and but little in other staples; but latterly there has been a return of activity in Oil Seeds; and though Wheat has been in only moderate request by shippers, the tone of the market has become firm at somewhat higher prices. Rates of Exchange have again fluctuated within narrow limits, and after falling 3-32d. below our last week's closing quotations, closed this evening on a level with them for Private Paper, but 1 32d. lower for Bank remittance. Money continues easy. Government Paper is 1 1-16 per cent., lower in Fours. Freights are very dull, with little demand for tonnage in any position; and rates have declined during the week 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per ton for immediate shipment, and 6d. to 1s. per ton for July. Business in Imports has been upon a small scale, the up-country demand being very restricted; but no material change in prices has taken place.

MONEY.—Although the Money Market remained easy last week, no further reduction was made in the Presidency Banks' rates, and the Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, showed a diminution in the Cash Balance on Saturday afternoon of some 3 lakhs, at 2:9½ lakhs, compared with the figures at the end of the week preceding, due to an increase in the trade demand for Money meantime. This may well have been caused by the increased activity in two of the principal export markets in the week under notice, and was indicated by the changes in the three items of Private Deposits, Loans, and Bills Discounted, which disclosed, in the aggregate an expansion in trade requirements of 20½ lakhs, compared with a falling off in the same direction of 8¾ lakhs, and of 43 lakhs in the two previous weeks, respectively. On the other hand, however, there had been a material increase in Government Deposits, both at the Bank's head office, and at its branches, which counter-balanced to a great extent the reduction of the Balance from the cause mentioned.

The Money Market has meantime remained easy; but no further change in rates has been made, and the Bank of Bombay minimum remains at 5 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened steady on last Friday morning at 1s. 1 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 1-32 to 1-16d. Demand, at which a moderate amount was taken. Three months' sight Credits were quoted at 1s. 1 5-32d.; but Mercantile Bills were scarce, and only a very limited amount was offering. From Calcutta, rates came partially 1-32d. higher than those ruling here; but the enquiry for Bank remittance appeared to be very limited both here and at the sister Presidency. On Saturday rates opened at 1s. 1 1-32d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, ready and forward at which there was little or no enquiry; and at 1s. 1 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but, as usual on a Saturday, with but few Merchants' Bills offering, though 1-32d. lower than this was practicable. On Monday, 1s. 1d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, 1s. 1 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits were quoted at opening, and a moderate amount of Bank remittance was taken thereat; but, on Merchants' Bills coming out, rates receded 1-32d., all round, when a few small amounts of three months' sight Bills were placed at 1s. 1 3-32d. A little Gold was also reported as being sold to Banks at Rs. 29-0-6 per tolah; but the business passing in any direction was again very limited. The market opened with an easy feeling on Tuesday at 1s. 0 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits; and a moderate enquiry springing up for Bank medea of remittance, Calcutta having also been reported easier, rates here receded partially 1-32d. at 1s. 1 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which a few Bills were placed. A little Bank Demand was also taken at 1s. 0 31-32d. Yesterday the market opened with an appearance of weakness at 1s. 0 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, with the exception of one seller, at 1s. 0 15-16d. of Demand ready, and Telegraphic for forward transfer, at which, however, the enquiry was nominal. Few Merchants' Bills made their appearance at 1s. 0 1-32d., and as soon as they did, 1-32d. higher was immediately asked. The telegrams to hand this morning reported the sale of 45 lakhs of Indian Council Bills at 1s. 1d. and 20 lakhs of extra Bills and Wire Transfers at rates ranging from 1s. 1 1-32 to 3-32d., and announced that 40 lakhs will be offered next week, in presence of which news this market opened at 1s. 1d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of the latter being placed for near delivery. Early in the day Bank Telegraphic was reported, for July transfer, at 1s. 1 1-32d., which rate also was quoted from Calcutta; but later on, more was wanted here at the June rate, but was refused, though 1s. 1d. was offering all day for ready and forward without, however, attracting many buyers, this market closing very steady, our quotations for Bank media of remittance being the same forward as ready.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 1-32d.	"
Do. 4 "	1s. 1 1-16d.	"
Do. 6 "	1s. 1 3-32d.	"
Credit 3 "	1s. 1 3-32d.	"
Do. 6 "	1s. 1 5-32d.	"
Documents 3 "	1s. 1 1-8d.	"
Do. 6 "	1s. 1 3-16d.	"
Francs 3 "	1·37½	"
Do. 6 "	1·38¼	"

Council drafts appear to go freely each week, and, as we pointed out, before, had the amount advertised never been raised, the average rate would undoubtedly have been a higher one up to date than it is, and the amount sold just the same.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a weak feeling on last mail-day, and early business was done for the coming settlement at 104 15-16; but, later on, rates improved to the extent of 1-16 per cent., and left off at 104 7-8 per cash and the near account, and at 104 5-8 for the July settlement; with 102 still quoted at 3½ per Cents. Opening at 104¾ for Money and the near Account on Saturday morning, the rate for Fours advanced 1-16 to 1-8 per cent. in a quiet but steady market, closing quotations having been 104 7-8 for cash; 104 13-16 for the near settlement; and 104 5-8 for the July Account; with 102½ named for 3½ per Cents. On Monday the market opened at 104¾ for Fours, for Money and the near Account, and at 104½ for July; but rates declined in a quiet market to 104 5-8 and 104 7-16 in the three positions, respectively, leaving off, however, with a steady feeling at an advance of 1-16 per cent. on these rates. 3½ per Cents were quoted ½ per cent. lower, at 102. Fours opened on Tuesday at the reduced rates of 104 9-16 both for Money and Account, but an advance of 1-8 per cent., which, at the close, had become 3-16, was afterwards established in a steady market, final quotations having been 104¾ for cash and the near settlement, and 104½ for the July account. 102 remained the rate for 3½ per Cents. The rates for Fours declined in the earlier part of the day on Wednesday, to 104 7-16 for cash and the near settlement, and to 104 1-16 for the July account; but later on, the market rallied and a recovery of 3-16 per cent. took place, rates leaving off firm thereat; with 3½ per Cents still quoted at 102. The market has been weak to-day at 103 13-16 for Fours for Money and the near account, and at 103¼ for July—a heavy drop since yesterday, closing rates having been 1-16 per cent. higher; and 3½ per Cents leaving off at 102½.

Five per Cent. Municipal Loan is 2 per cent. higher at 121, Port Trust Bonds are ½ per cent. at 104¾.

SHARES have not shown much activity; but on some days there was some movement in Cotton Mill Scrip which, upon the whole, tended rather in buyers' than in sellers' favour. Compared with our quotations of a week ago, we note an advance of Rs. 50 in Khandeish Mill shares; of Rs. 25 in Britannia; of Rs. 15 each in Swadeshi and Soonderdas; of Rs. 10 each in Oriental, and City of Bombay; and of Rs. 5 each in Central India and Manekji Petit. On the other hand, there has been a decline of Rs. 30 in Empress; of Rs. 25 in Connaught; of Rs. 20 each in Howard and Bullough, James Greaves, and Lord Reay; of Rs. 15 each in Luckmidas and New Great Eastern; of Rs. 10 in Queen; and of Rs. 5 each in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, Hyderabad, Morarji Gokuldas, Presidency, and Victoria. In Pres shares Munmar have advanced Rs 13¾; French Rs. 10; Bombay Cotton, Rs. 7½; Colaba and Volkarts, Rs. 5 each; and New Berar Re. 1¼. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 100 lower in the first issue, and Rs 10 in the others. Bombay Flour Mills have advanced Rs. 15; Port Canning Rs. 2½; and Bombay Ice, Rs. 2. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower; and Bank of Bengal, Rs. 10 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Only a small business has been reported this week in staple *Grey Goods*, up-country buyers having operated only to meet their present very limited requirements. The holders are selling freely at current rates, which are about on a level with those which ruled a week ago; and Stocks are increasing. A moderate forward order business is now being done with the other side. *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red*, and *Printed* Goods have also been taken to only a small extent by up-country buyers; and prices generally are the same as before. There has been a small demand for *Locally-made* Goods at current rates, which are firmly maintained owing to the paucity of ready supplies. The clearances of *Imported* Goods from the Bazaar during the week are estimated at about 2,500 packages; and of *Local* at some 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has remained steady, a moderate business having been reported on the basis of last week's rates. The activity in *Bombay Spinnings* in the China market in the previous week, and an advance in the rate of Exchange this week, have led to a large business here, and rates show a hardening tendency. The business done in the China markets this week may be put down at 5,000 to 6,000 bales, with Exchange at Rs. 193. Spinners here are all willing sellers, and the week's Sales are put down at 6,000 bales, the market closing active and advancing at the following official quotations:—

Twist ...	... No. Gs	Mule	As.	4¼	to	4 5-8 per lb.
" ...	... " 8s	"	"	4 5 8	"	4 7/8 "
" ...	... " 10s	"	"	4 7/8	"	5¼ "
" ...	... " 12s	"	"	5	"	5¼ "
" ...	... " 16s	"	"	5 7-8	"	6 1-8 "
" ...	... " 20s	"	"	5 7/8	"	6 3/8 "
" ...	... " 24s	"	"	6¼	"	"
" ...	... " 30s	"	"	7¼	"	7¼ "
" ...	... " 40s	"	"	8¼	"	"

METALS.—Only a small business has been done in *Copper* and *Yellow Metal* this week, the tone of both markets having been steady, and prices unchanged. *Iron* has been in moderate request, and is steady at last week's quotations.

COAL.—A good business has been done this week in ready and forward shipments of this mineral. A cargo of *Nixon's Navigation* ex-Westmouth (s) in harbour, was sold at Rs. 15½ per ton and a cargo of *Powell's Duffryn Cardiff*, July-August shipment, at Rs. 16¼ per ton. Some 500 tons of *Watson's Hartley*, June sailing; and 500 tons of *Bengal* (*Burakur*), also June sailing, were sold at Rs. 14 and Rs. 10¼ per ton, respectively. Ready *Powell's Duffryn* per Agapenthas (s) has been sold in small lots to Mills at Rs. 17½ to Rs. 17¾ and *Japan* at Rs. 12¼ per ton. Importers are asking for Powell's Duffryn, June-July shipment, Rs. 16¼; and July-August, and August-September, Rs. 16¼ per ton. *Davison's West Hartley* cannot be had for any shipment, importers being very stiff in prices for this description. We quote:—

Powell's Duffryn..	Rs. 17¼ per ton. ready	Rs. 16¼ forward
Cardiff	" 17¼ "	Rs. 16¼ do.
Japan.....	" 12¼ "	

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Only a small business has been done in this staple throughout the week, shippers having been quite out of the market on some days, while the Mills have bought very sparingly, the feeling having been quiet or steady, and prices without movement. The purchases by local spinners sum up about 6,000 bales of Oomra and Dhollera-Bhownugger descriptions, Bengal, Dharwar, and Compta Ginned; while exporters have bought only some 2,500 bales, consisting of the same growths, and a little Broach. This evening the market closed steady, with prices all unchanged.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 23,000 bales, compared with 34,000 bales arrived in the week preceding, and 26,500 bales in the corresponding week last year; the receipts of new Cotton this season to date now showing, as against those last year, for the same period, a falliing off of 17,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy.—C. & F.	Per lb.
Bengal Fine	Rs.	175 – 2 15-16d.
Do. F. G.	"	159 – 2 11-16d.
Do. Good	"	149 – 2 17-32d.
Belatee, Fine	"	183 – 3 1-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	174 – 2 15-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	"	176 – 2 21-32d.
Do. Good	"	170 – 2 7-16.
Broach, Good	"	210 – 3 5-16.
Oomra F. Good	"	183 – 3 1-16d.
Do. Good	"	178 – 3d.
Dhollera, Fine	"	203 – 3 13-32d.
Do. F. G.	"	191 – 3 7-32d.
Do. Good	"	185 – 3 3-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good	"	193 – 3d.
Westerns "	"	189 – 3 5-32d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season 1893-94. F. P. Bales.	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	282,500	237,000
Berar	271,500	253 000
Barsi and Nugger	95,000	80,000
Bengals	256,000	190,500
Hingunghat	4,000	7,500
Persian and Sind	60,000	40,500
Dhollera	321,000	435,000
Broach	129,000	189,500
Compta and Dharwar	110,000	108,500
Westerns and Madras	9,500	14,500
Total	1,538,500	1,556,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.
For the week	23,622	26,146	36,312
From 1st January to 27th June	1,422,738	1,422,334	1,520,639
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	16,257	7,607	16,178
From 1st January to 27th June	723,8 6	676,416	811,599
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	9,134	10,922	5,241
From 1st January to 27th June	110,283	119,636	122,165

WHEAT.—Business for export in this staple has been upon only a moderate scale since the date of our last weekly report; but the tone of the market has been steady when not actually firm. Prices advanced at the close of last week to 1 anna per cwt., all round, and afterwards something more in *Delhi* only; and again yesterday there was a further general advance of ½ to 1 anna per cwt., making quotations stand as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4	3 0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	4	1 0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3	13 0	"
Red Delhi	"	3	5 0	"
Hard Yellow	"	3	14 6	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	11 0	"
Hard Red	"	3	8 0	"

SEEDS.—A large business continued to be done in this market on last mail-day at a further advance of one anna per cwt. in the price of *Rapeseed*, the tone remaining firm; but at the close of the week demand from shippers fell off, and the market became steady at a decline of one anna per cwt. in prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*. Thereafter, business remained upon a moderate scale until the day before yesterday, when the market became firm and active again, and both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* recovered the previous decline, a large business having since been done at a further advance of 1 anna per cwt. in *Rapeseed*. We quote at closing this evening.—

Linseed	Rs. 7-15-0 to Rs. 8-1-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gusrat	" [6-5-0 to] " 6-6-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-1-0 to " 6-3-0	"
Do. Red do...	" 6-0-0 to " 6-1-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	89,535	136,306	197,166
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th June	2,328,117	5,038,177	7,617,036
Linseed for the week	75,384	84,402	57,394
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th June	4,858,033	3,595,346	3,201,253
Rapeseed for the week	69,861	75,698	36,709
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th June	2,773,827	3,654,275	1,10,198
Gingellyseed for the week	1,144	707	1,888
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th June	741,375	940,332	841,509

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	24,240	136,052	209,692
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th June	1,293,162	3,355,316	6,814,180
Linseed for the week	113,691	18,734	57,287
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th June	4,134,052	3,032,047	2,717,948
Rapeseed for the week	121,921	72,888	36,295
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th June	2,244,504	2,954,984	792,943
Gingellyseed for the week	15,913	2,000	12,205
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th June	881,930	1,076,036	903,267

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

SHIPLEY—June 12, At Srinagar, the infant son of Captain and Mrs M L Shipley.

WILDE—June 11, at Murree, Hugh Norris Wilde, 2nd Lieutenant, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir A T Wilde, Madras Staff Corps, K C B C S I, aged 21 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1894.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER was, yesterday, elected to succeed M. Carnot in the powers and responsibilities attaching to the highest office, known to the French Commonwealth. There were two other candidates, but M. Casimir-Perier obtained far more votes than M. Brisson and M. Dupuy put together, his number being four hundred and fifty-one votes, M. Brisson's one hundred and ninety-one, and M. Dupuy's ninety-nine. In taking the Presidential Chair M. Casimir-Perier can claim, the same indulgence as Lord Elgin did when he landed in Bombay last January—he can appeal for sympathy to a people holding in grateful remembrance the services his father rendered to the State. The house of Perier has prospered under the Republic—its star was also in the ascendant under the empire. The peace which followed the events of 1815 aided the development of the plans of the new President's ancestors, and gave a wider scope to their enterprise; and the public regarded with special favour men such as the brothers Perier, who devoted their abilities and fortunes to foster the growth of public, as well as personal, prosperity. In 1817, the new President's father published three tracts, in which he condemned the financial policy of the Ministry. These papers made a lively impression on the public, and led to the return of the author to the Chamber of Deputies by the electors of Paris. Perier in his political principles was essentially a constitutionalist, equally far removed from absolutism on the one hand, and extreme democracy on the other. From his experience of the deeds of 1789, Perier made every endeavour to prevent the revolution of 1830. But the revolution came, and it only remained for him to render it as bloodless as possible. In this he was successful through his great influence with the people of Paris. On August 3, he was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, but resigned this office on the 11th of the same month to become a member of the Ministry. When Laffitte became President of the Council (Monsieur) Perier fearing that the tendencies of the Ministry were too revolutionary, resigned office, and resumed the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies. On 13th March, 1831, he succeeded Laffitte as Minister, and gave his whole attention to the repression of revolution, the maintenance of order at home and of peace abroad. He originated the political system known as the *justemilieu*. His foreign policy was very successful; he greatly contributed to the maintenance of Belgian independence, the suppression of the Miguelite insurrection in Portugal, the counterbalancing of Austrian influence in Italy, and, in general, to the spread and progress of constitutional liberty both at home and abroad, but the rapid growth of extreme liberalism in France, partly owing to previous encouragement unwillingly afforded by himself, was a source of great annoyance to him. The Perier of the Napoleonic empire was a gifted statesman and a sagacious administrator, and the best advice that can be tendered to his son to-day is to go and do likewise. Like his ill-fated predecessor, the French President wears the white flower of a blameless life and a clean public record. He is very wealthy, being one of the proprietors of the Anryin mines, in which there was a great strike last year. As Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, he has given indication of that moderation of view, which is so valuable a trait for one in whom the chief executive power of a great nation is vested, and he has succeeded in undergoing an ordeal through which few of those who have at various times seemed marked out for the Chief Magistracy have passed unscathed. Although he may be too brilliant for the French people—Republics being proverbially jealous of such men—his past career has given promise of a future which augurs well for the French nation.

THE firm foundations of prosperity laid by Lord Dufferin in Burma have been slowly but surely built upon by Sir Alexander Mackenzie. Railways and roads have been made; and irrigation works are being constructed to protect Upper Burma against the calamity of drought. Side by side with these blessings of civilization, the moral evolution of the people is proceeding, and they are being gradually taught that respect for law and order by which alone a country can make true advance. We say this with full knowledge of the fact that so far as Lower Burma—as distinct from the more settled Upper Province—is concerned, the Police Administration Report for 1893 shows an increase of crime, the total number of cognizable offences reported being 33,370 as compared with 30,161 in the previous year. This fact, however, does not necessarily prove an increase of lawlessness, the explanation is rather to be found, according to the volume before us, in the better reporting to which the beat patrols have contributed. At the same time there are grave complaints concerning the paucity of police, as the establishment of beat patrols, and schools for the systematic instruction of recruits have according to the police officials rendered an increase necessary in nearly every district. The obtainment of suitable recruits is, according to Major Eyre, the Acting Inspector-General, a matter of great difficulty, for the guardians of the peace in Burma, like their Bombay contemporaries, are not too well paid. During the six months of training and probation before passing into the ranks, the sepoy only receives Rs. 9-11-0 per mensem, and, of course, this fails to attract good men, "who can earn far more and also lead a far easier life in almost any other employment. The men who get Rs. 9-11-0," says the report, "as a rule, will hardly repay the time and money spent in training them." There are, however, indications that the *calibre* of recruits is improving, for while 41·48 per cent. left the civil force from all causes in 1892, the percentage last year was only 15·37. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, however, does not see things in quite the same light as the officiating Inspector-General, and with characteristic candour expresses his belief that District Superintendents who really interest themselves in the matter can obtain recruits. The Chief Commissioner writes in a way that ought to remind the superior officers of police of Napoleon's declaration that "impossible" is a word only intended for blockheads. Sir Alexander says that if these officers when on tour would only make the acquaintance and cultivate the good-will of the village headmen and circle thugyis it would often lead, through their influence, to the obtainment of very promising young fellows. He continues: "The prospects of promotion for young Burmans in the police are now good, and every effort must be made to improve the character of the force by judicious enlistment." The training schools are serving so useful a purpose that the Chief Commissioner does not conceal his disappointment at the slowness with which in some districts they have been inaugurated, and he remarks that "he will expect to hear when the next annual report is submitted that the training schools are in full working order in all districts, and that the orders on the subject are everywhere obeyed."

The military police of Lower Burma consisted, on January 1 last, of 3,430 men, or nearly a hundred below the sanctioned number. Only 217 of them are Burmans, most of the men being Sikhs and Gurkhas. The cost of the force exceeded eight crores and two lakhs. The officiating Inspector-General while describing the drill as "wonderfully good," brings forward a formidable list of shortcomings which he describes as "weak points." These are: too few European officers; too few men; too many small "posts;" want of *esprit de corps*, and bad Native officers. This latter criticism applies more especially to the old officers, who resenting the re-organization of the force, have no wish to become soldiers, their only desire being "to be let alone to do their little trading." As to the complaint of insufficient European supervision and the consequent request for the appointment of an assistant commandant for each battalion, Sir Alexander Mackenzie thinks that more use might be made of the European inspectors attached to battalions for the purpose of assisting the Adjutant. It seems the inspectors attached to the Rangoon battalion are given a transfer almost as soon as they have learned their duties satisfactorily. The Chief Commissioner considers that under such circumstances they must be a trouble rather than an assistance to the adjutant, and directs that in future inspectors must be kept for a considerable period with the battalions to which they are attached, and must be fully utilized, either for inspecting outposts or for looking after the men at head-quarters while the Adjutant is on tour. The results of investigations of crimes were in some districts far from satisfactory, and here again the Chief Commissioner is unsparing in his criticism of the officers under his supervision. He unhesitatingly affirms that the remedy for the present state of affairs lies in the hands of his deputies. He declares that if a Deputy Commissioner supervises properly the working of the district police, keeps in close touch with his District Superintendent, and insists on the subordinate magistrates working up their cases properly, and assisting the police by direction and guidance instead of throwing obstacles in their way, or merely criticising their deficiencies, his district returns will soon show improved results. He admits that detection is, at present, poor in very many districts, but says it is absolutely certain Burmans may be made into good policemen and detectives; and it should be the aim of both Deputy Commissioners and District Superintendents to pick out and encourage men who show any talent of this kind. Sir Alexander looks for greatly improved results as the village headmen get to realize their duties and responsibilities, and when the beat patrol system is properly understood and utilized. He fears, however, that it will be necessary in many districts of Lower Burma to strengthen considerably the grades of head contables and sergeants, if investigations of crimes are to be sufficiently prompt and thorough. In view of all that has recently been said and written concerning the unsettled feeling in Rangoon, it is satisfactory to note that last year "the results of police work in Rangoon town were decidedly good," and the statement is all the more gratifying as coming not from the police officers themselves but from so severe a critic as the Chief Commissioner. There was a decrease of over fifty per cent. in cases of theft, a marked decline in cases of assault, and a satisfactory growth in the proportion of convictions to cases reported.

In Upper Burma where the leavening influence of British rule has been longer known than in the new province, we naturally look for a better state of things than what we have recorded above, and in this we are not disappointed. Step by step, page by page, the report on police administration in Upper Burma compares favourably with that of the more distant lower province. So far from there being any complaint of the civil force being inadequate, it is now unnecessarily large, and there will be a considerable decrease during the current year, as the country is now perfectly quiet. The percentage of officers and men who left from all causes was only fifteen as compared with nineteen per cent. in 1892. Punishment has been less needful, and altogether the conduct of the men has improved. In Wales grown up people attend Sunday schools in large numbers, but police sepoys in Burma are more fastidious than the Welsh villagers—they so dislike the idea of being sent to "school," that the Chief Commissioner recommends the adoption of some other name for the training barracks to which recruits are sent. The beat patrol system is now in full working order, and the district officers generally are satisfied with the results. The military police, like their civilian brethren, were found to be unnecessarily numerous in these peaceful days, and eight companies—numbering nearly a thousand men—were transferred to the army to form the 7th Burma Battalion. The sanctioned strength is now 12,317 men, but proposals have been submitted to the Government of India for a still further reduction of eight companies in Upper Burma Proper, and for the constitution of a Chin Hills battalion of six companies, which will set free one of the regiments at present employed in those hills for service elsewhere. By means of certain further reductions the Chief Commissioner has been enabled to propose the constitution of a military police battery of eight guns and an increase of four British officers without any addition to the total cost of the Burma military police. Both the conduct and health of the men are reported as good. Crime decreased all round, the number of cognizable offences committed falling by twelve hundred. A very satisfactory feature of the year's work was the complete destruction of the gang of Tauk Ta, which had for years disturbed the peace of the Thayetmyo and Minbu districts. This gang, which consisted of twenty-seven men and ten guns was put down by the persistent use, on the part of Mr. W. A. Hertz, of the special powers of the Village Act. The Chief Commissioner seems to find very little ground for remonstrance or complaint in regard to the police affairs in Upper Burma, and he concludes his resolution with praise instead of blame. He expresses his pleasure that the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners evince so active an interest in the police work of their divisions and districts.

THE relations between China and Japan are exceedingly strained just now, Korea being the source of the trouble. A Chemulpo correspondent, telegraphing at the close of last month, reported that war had broken out in that country. Beginning as a local insurrection. It made headway against all opposition, and at the time of wiring one entire province of the eight composing the realm was said to be in the hands of rebels. The insurrectionists are branded by the Government as the Tong-hak who, exactly one year ago, occasioned so much excitement by their efforts in Soul to secure royal recognition and a reversal of the decrees against them. They were unsuccessful then, and, disappearing from the scene, little was heard of them except occasional reports that the Government had captured and imprisoned members of the Tong-hak. Tong-hak means the Eastern, or Korean, school, and the expression National Party is said to be a fair English equivalent of their native name. They consist of a body of men, especially numerous in the south, who are intensely dissatisfied with the present condition of affairs, and have united for the purpose of securing a reformation. The watch-ward of the party is "Korea for ever," and though they believe in the King they deem his advisers corrupt. What is the precise object of the insurrection is not declared, but that the existing order must be over-turned. Korea, however, is regarded as the "sick man" of the Far East, unable to do anything to defend itself and its autonomy, such as it is therefore dependent upon the mutual jealousies of powerful neighbours. Korea is a small and unsuccessful China; its people resemble the Chinese more than any other, but are destitute alike of Chinese ingenuity and Chinese industry. The King of Korea is pronounced by a resident correspondent, who furnishes us with some particulars of the existing state of affairs, to be a mere figurehead in the midst of a Court which outdoes the whole East for both moral and physical corruption. There is practically no army, and absolutely no navy, because there is no money. There are no resources, moreover, to produce any money; hardly anything is grown for export; and the search for gold, which the mountainous character of the interior has often seemed to promise, has invariably proved a failure. The only asset of Korea is her geographical position, and this, it is feared, will probably be her undoing. China, of course, claims

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LATE PRESIDENT CARNOT'S SUCCESSOR.

PARIS, JUNE 27.

The Congress met at Versailles, to-day, and the ballot resulted in M. Casimir-Perier being elected President of the French Republic, in succession to the late M. Carnot.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

THE VOTING.

LATER.

At the Presidential election, to-day, M. Casimir-Perier obtained four hundred and fifty-one votes, M. Brisson one hundred and ninety-one, and M. Dupuy ninety-nine votes.

M. Casimir-Perier has asked the present Cabinet to remain in office, but their consent is doubtful.

FOREIGN ANARCHISTS APPLAUD SANTO.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Foreign Anarchists publicly applaud Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, as being the avenger of the Anarchists Ravachol and Vaillant who were guillotined.

PRESS OPINIONS ON M. CASIMIR PERIER'S ELECTION.

The British and German press applaud the election of M. Casimir-Perier as President as they consider him a strong and competent man.

FRENCH OPINIONS.

PARIS, JUNE 28.

The French Radicals denounce M. Casimir-Perier's election as a defiance to democracy.

ARREST OF SANTO'S ASSOCIATES.

Several of Santo's Anarchist associates have been arrested at Montpelier, and one of them has committed suicide.

AFFAIRS IN THE COREA.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The *Times'* Tientsin correspondent states that the Japanese now occupy Seoul, and that the King of the Corea is virtually a prisoner.

China has refused to cooperate with Japan in imposing fiscal reforms in the Corea.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

The *Times'* correspondent at Tientsin states that Lihung Chang considers that the Japanese have violated the law of nations and Treaties by their proceedings in Corea, but his Excellency will endeavour to preserve peace without dishonour to China.

MR. GLADSTONES' RETIREMENT.

Mr. Gladstone's retirement from Parliament at the end of the session has been officially announced.

COUNTY CRICKET.

In the cricket match between Kent and Middlesex the latter were beaten by one hundred and ninety-one runs, and Derbyshire has beaten Warwick by ten wickets.

THE KHEDIVE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 28.

The Khedive landed here last evening, and was conducted by courtiers to the Yildiz Palace where he dined with the Grand Vizier and afterwards had a most cordial audience of the Sultan.

His Highness will reside at a Palace on the Bosphorus during his stay.

The dragomans of the different Embassies to-day called to pay their respects on behalf of their [illegible]

THE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT OF 1891 AT KAPRI.

COMPENSATION TO THE INJURED AND RELATIVES OF THE DECEASED SOLDIERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28

In connection with the accident on the Great [illegible] Peninsula Railway, near Kapri, in No- [illegible] 1891, in which a number of men of the [illegible] Lancashire Regiment were killed [illegible], the Company have paid £375 to the [illegible] of the deceased men who preferred claims for compensation, and £865 to eight injured men, or about one-fifth of the amount claimed.

THE EUROPEAN GARRISON OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

During the current summer 14,687 men, 656 women, and 1,354 children of the European garrison in the Bengal Presidency are located in the hills.

THE DEPRECIATING RUPEE.

Suggestions of the Calcutta Currency Association have now been officially submitted to the Financial Department, but it is considered extremely improbable that any immediate action can be taken in the matter.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

The Government of India have approved of the Volunteer Officers being allowed to qualify at the examinations in Military Law, Field Fortification, and Military Topography, in addition to an examination in tactics, on the understanding that no extra capitation grant will be given.

THE ROOKEE TRAINED SURVEYORS.

The Government have approved of the proposal by which a number of Roorkee trained surveyors in the Native Army will be gradually reduced to 100, and under which only those men who pass out with a higher certificate will receive the authorised extra allowances. Men given regimental staff appointments will also cease to draw the allowances in future.

BURMA FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The report of the Burma Forest Administration has just been published by the Government of India. The review is generally extremely favourable, the financial results being the best on record, exceeding those of 1889-90 by nearly six lakhs.

THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 28.

The question of the transfer of the Chittagong Hill Tracts from Bengal to Assam has now been indefinitely postponed; and it is not likely to be revived until a railway runs through to Cachar.

RUMOURED RUSSIAN RAILWAY FROM MERV TO PENJDEH.

It is reported that the Russians are building a branch line of railway from Merv towards Penjdeh; but this news requires confirmation.

THE RUSSO-AFGHAN FRONTIER QUESTION.

The *Pioneer* suggests that as Sir Mortimer Durand will not join his appointment at Teheran until September the English Foreign Office would do well to send him to St. Petersburg on a special mission in connection with the Russo-Afghan frontier question. The inference from this is that such a proposal is on the tapis.

FRESH DISTURBANCES IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 28.

A small affray took place at the "palki" processions last night After the procession passed, a man in the crowd following it got on the music cart beating the drum. Some one threw a tile hitting one of the crowd. The mob threw stones at a mosque. One man was injured, and was taken to the hospital. The police found no difficulty in dispersing the crowd, by putting the Mahomedans in the mosque and clearing the streets. No arrests were made.

PAPER-CHASE AT POONA.

There was a good run at the paper-chase, this evening, which started from Holkar's Bridge. His Excellency Lord Harris, General Blundell, and a large party were present. A smart shower of rain came on, which led to several falls among the chasists. Captain Horne's pony fell, breaking its neck, but the rider did not sustain any serious injuries. The run finished at the Artillery Mess, who entertained the party.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, JUNE 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shanghai arrived here at day-light to-day.

COLOMBO, JUNE 28.

Orient steamer Oruxa, from Australia, arrived.

French mail steamer Oxus, from Suez, arrived.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer La Seyne, which leaves Karachi this morning, is expected to arrived here to-morrow evening, the 30th instant.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Nagoya Maru left Colombo for Bombay yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	101 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	56 15-16
Bar Silver	28 5-8

THE PARSEE COMMUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There appears in your issue of the 27th instant a correspondence anent the Zoroastrian community, and the proceedings taken to ameliorate its degraded condition by a hitherto unnoticed society, which has suddenly come to light by the diliverance of the so-called able and eloquent lectures. The close connection your correspondent bears to the lecture-delivering society, sufficiently accounts for the very flattering notice taken of the mental productions of the mighty brain, who is the life and soul of the movement. These self-styled, able, and eloquent lectures do indeed deserve their epithet if ability and eloquence consist in slandering the memory of good men, who are dead and gone, in expatiating on the deeds and merits of the constituents of the society, whose actions if probed thoroughly would not convey an over-moral lesson. In presenting before the audience the vivid contrast of a life not worth imitating, posing as a philosophic moralist, and in aping the buffoon, and mimicking the clown on the platform, the writer, thoroughly, conscious of the defects of these lectures, proceeds to mention in support of his statement the fact of certain Gujarati dailies giving verbatim reports of the proceedings as if figuring in the Gujerati dailies were a proof of excellence. But if this be allowed, there are honourable exceptions who condemned the proceedings of this club to the oblivion they deserve. As for the gathering of large audiences, in which your correspondent seems to take conscious pride, the secret consists in the wild gesticulations and vulgar wit of the lecturer, which afford a Sunday evening amusement to schoolboys and stragglers of no consequence whatever. This is amply borne out by the frequency of regular scenes—vulgar wit combats—between the lecturer and someone among the audience.

And now for the resolutions—whose importance, by the by, is trumpeted by the secretary—passed by this officious and notoriety seeking club. The Punchayet, which it seeks to revive, died a natural death many years back, with the rise of the middle class. This very attempt to set up again a system which had had its day, is in direct controversion to the assumed solicity of the society for the prevention of the annihilation of the Parsee race. It will not be merely "the few so-called reformers, but the whole independent middle class that will rise against the attempts to re-impose any restriction" on their free action and the so-called community would consist of a few shettias, and those not the very intelligent, and their hangers-on. I would ask the members of this society whether these internal divisions would not help to hasten the very danger which they are so anxious and solicitous to prevent—all honour to them! Ever since the abolition of the Punchayet the material prosperity of the Parsees has gone on increasing, thanks to the release from the straitened course laid down by the autocratic shettias of the time. The progress has perhaps not been wholly in the right direction, but that is perfectly in accordance with nature. With the good something bad is commingled, and even nature's self never exhibits unmixed good. Chief among the complaints is the life of ill-fame led by certain women of the community, and which tarnished the unsullied honour of certain respectable gentlemen, whose only fault is to have a name in common with them. Now this vice has been a source of grave trouble to the moralists from the most remote periods of which we possess authentic records. Plato and Aristotle complain of it. They paint the picture of low-class women loitering about the streets and debauched youths dangling at their skirts. They mention this fact with regret, but beyond regret even these mighty minds, whose sole object in life was to seek the mental and moral elevation of mankind, durst not proceed, for with clear insight they foresaw the impossibility of removing this evil. Coming down to the more practicable Romans we find them grappling with the question of improving the morally disorganised state of society by means of legislation the most mighty engine that can be put in motion against the people. The celebrated Leges Poppœa aimed at the most vulnerable part of mankind, namely, love for money, but all that the future historian says about them is that they failed in their object?

I might here incidentally mention the talk of setting up a mid-night mission, which is another scheme to meet this evil, and which is proposed by Mr. Kabraji, who is in fact the first man who pointed out the degraded side of our community—an honor which the society has the impudence to ascribe to itself. But this scheme would at the most check the evil for a time, to blaze forth with greater fury afterwards, and not to root it out. The greatest objection to it, however, arises from its impracticable character. Apart from the probability of actions for trespass, there is the constant risk to the life and limb of the gentlemen-missionaries. Besides the mission should consist of old people, otherwise it would be exposing the ardent young to a pitfall of danger, which unknown they would have evaded, but whose knowledge might perhaps lead them to commit the very faults which they set out to remove. So the whole problem reduces to finding out old respectable gentlemen, who would sacrifice money and health on the very doubtful contingency of succeeding in persuading unfortunate women to abandon their base calling. This is at best a thankless task, and few would join it. The disease has been of a very long standing—though brought to light but recently—and the remedy must needs be gradual and prolonged over a long time; only one opening to this trouble seems practicable and possible, and that is, to give technical education to the Parsee girl, so that failing to find a suitable partner for life, she might provide herself honorably. Whatever Mr. Besant might say as to this course of driving away the men from the country, it is the only one left to our community, if they needs must have the rose without thorns.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, June 28. "D." A PARSEE.

MR. CORONER HICKS has discovered an additional occupation for the Lord Chief Justice of England. A local reporter at Richmond was summoned before him to give evidence, but declined to come on the ground that the only evidence he could give would involve the disclosure of matters related to him in confidence in the course of his employment—a ground not sufficient in law. The worthy coroner, instead of himself causing the recalcitrant reporter to be arrested, as probably he has power to do, has communicated with "the Queen's Coroner," in order that that functionary may report the matter to Lord Coleridge, in his capacity of Chief Coroner of England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE question of the future position of the Volunteers in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and in other parts of India, consequent on the abolition of the Presidential army system has recently been engaging the attention of the Government of India; and a letter embodying the decisions which have been arrived at has just been addressed to the Governments of Madras and Bombay and to the other local Governments and administrations. In this letter the Government of India recognise the fact that volunteering flourishes in direct proportion to the encouragement given to the movement by the local authorities, and they express their desire to maintain the close connection that now exists between the Volunteers in Madras and Bombay and the Governments of those Presidencies, and also that the same relations should exist between the Volunteers in other provinces and their local Governments. At the same time they consider it most important to maintain the status of Volunteer officers, and to raise, as far as possible, their sense of military rank. In this view, therefore, the Government of India have decided that the commissions of all officers of the active Volunteer force shall in future be signed by his Excellency the Viceroy, and their appointments notified in the *Gazette of India*. Also that the appointments of Commandants of Volunteer corps in Madras and Bombay shall in future be submitted for the approval of the Governor-General-in-Council. But the appointment of Adjutants to Volunteer corps is to be made as heretofore by the Governor-in-Council of the Presidency; and with a view to assimilate procedure the Viceroy has resolved to transfer to the heads of the local Governments and administrations in all other provinces the patronage he now possesses of appointing Military Adjutants to Volunteer corps.

MR. J. G. COVERNTON, B.A., appointed by the Secretary of State, Professor of English History in the Elphinstone College, assumed charge on May 26.

MR. W. F. SINCLAIR has been permitted to resign her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment. Mr. Sinclair commenced his duties in India in October, 1868, and he has therefore seen nearly twenty-six years' service, during which period he has been on leave to Europe on five occasions. Excluding these furloughs the time of his actual service has been a few months over twenty-one years. Mr. Sinclair has held the appointment of Collector and District Registrar of Thana, and Political Agent for Jawhar since November, 1891, attaining to the senior Collectorship in March of the following year.

DURING the Mohurram festival the soldiers of the Colaba Garrison, (except the men on duty) will be prohibited for going beyond the Esplanade Bandstand or the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder. The police regulations in regard to the festival were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

THE marine court-of-enquiry, appointed to investigate the casualty on board the Shepherd steamer Mahanadi, off Ratnagherry, which resulted in the death of five native firemen, will deliver judgment, on Monday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court.

MR. W. PORTEOUS, I.C.S., on relief, will take up his substantive appointment as Political Agent, Bhor.

THE service has to thank Sir George White for a satisfactory settlement of the exchange question. Now that the soldier will be paid quarterly at an equitable market rate of exchange, there will be nothing to grumble at. All that remains to be done to balance Thomas' account is to hand him the unadjusted difference between the pay he received in the quarter and the market rate of exchange from 1st April to the 30th June. It will be satisfactory to all concerned when the account is finally closed.

THE Deputy Commissioner, Ghaewal District, has forwarded to the Meteorological Department a translation of a very interesting snowfall report, received from a native, in charge of a chowki, on the Niti Pass leading into Tibet, in which it is stated that the snowfall of the past winter was abnormally heavy in the vicinity of the pass and in Tibet, where it has been the cause of great loss of live-stock. Tibetans, who have recently crossed the pass with great difficulty, state that they have never seen such snow. The accumulation of snow on the pass at the beginning of June was estimated at from fifteen to eighteen feet.

A CASE of considerable importance to the public was decided by the Darjeeling Small Causes Court Judge, Mr. P. N. Mukerjee, on the 24th ultimo. The plaintiff, Mr. Thomas Keelan, with his wife, put up at Mr. Lord's "Drum Druid Hotel." He protested against Mr. Lord's exorbitant charges for aerated waters and corkage, paid his bill under protest, left the hotel, and sued Mr. Lord for the money he considered he had been charged in excess. Mr. Keelan only fought the question out as a matter of principle, and the decision of the judge goes to show that although an hotel-keeper may put up on a list of terms any exhorbitant charges he pleases, he cannot legally enforce such charges, the judge said: I think the claim must be decreed. In the first place, on the evidence adduced, Rs. 3 per dozen for aerated waters is an exorbitant charge; but if the defendant takes shelter under the plea that such rate was bargained for (and the wine-list of the Drum Druid Hotel is put in to prove that corkage at four annas per bottle is levied), I don't see how the proprietor of the Exchange Shop, which is admittedly and entirely different business from the hotel, of which Mrs A. Lord is the proprietress, could charge *hotel* rates. Mr. Lord, the defendant, swears that they are separate concerns, and the hotel rates cannot be charged in the *shop* bill, which bill clearly is signed not by Mrs. A. Lord, but by Lord and Co., (*i. e.*, J. Lord). Without expressing an opinion as to motives or the disagreement between the parties, I hold that the rate levied was unfair and indefensible on any ground, and that plaintiff is entitled to the refund claimed in this suit. Decreed after contest for Rs. 16-8; costs, Rs. 3-6;—total, Rs. 19-14-0.

CAPTAIN H. B. WALKER, 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who has been on temporary duty, with the Intelligence Branch, in Burma, during the past cold season has rejoined his regiment at Chakrata. This officer has done much useful work in Burma, having proceeded on an exploring expedition towards the Siamese Frontier, accompanied by a Military Surveyor, as far as Mongkam. His work has since been compiled, and will shortly be issued from the Rangoon Government Press, and is said to contain much valuable information of portions of country hitherto unvisited by any exploring party. A large tract of country has also been traced out and mapped.

THE Madras Government has issued an Order considering that, in making selections for the post of Tehsildar, preference should be given to a candidate who can ride, over one who cannot, and the Board of Revenue has been requested to direct Collectors, when submitting nominations for such posts, to state whether their nominees are in the habit of riding on horseback or not.

NATIVES going to Lahore from Delhi claim to have seen the goddess of floods floating in the river Beas in the shape of a green snake with a black horn in the centre of the head. This snake is, they allege, seen during floods, and as its presence prognosticates great disaster by water, the villagers are stated to be making offerings to the goddess to appease her anger against the agriculturists.

WE learn that the Travancore Government has declined to spare the services of Mr. Boyle to act as Professor of English in the Presidency College, Madras, and it is said that Mr. J. H. Stone, who is now on leave, will return to duty, and relieve Mr. Bilderbeck, who will then proceed on furlough.

THE East Indian Railway earning for the week ended 16th June, were Rs. 9,99,403. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 9,38,475. Increase, Rs. 60,928. Miles open, week ended 16th June, 1894, 1,659. Corresponding week last year, 1,6104. Increase, 48¼. Per mile open, week ended 16th June, 1894, Rs. 602. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 583. Increase, Rs. 19. Earnings from 1st January, 1894, to 16th June, 1894, Rs. 2,68,08,535. From 1st January, 1893, to 16th June, 1893, Rs. 2,47,53,469. Increase, Rs. 20,55,066.

GENERAL CAMPBELL, Judge of the Suburban Court of Hyderabad (Deccan), at the instance of Messrs. Badham, Pile and Company, has attached the property of a Nawab, holding a high office under the Nizam's Government. Though the order was perfectly legal, the Nawab is said to be moving heaven and earth to cancel it, and succeeded in making the Judicial Secretary write to General Campbell to show indulgence to the debtor. That having failed, attempts are now being made to move the Minister to cancel the Suburban Court's order. The attachment was issued for a debt of Rs. 10,000.

FROM the date, therefore, on which the abolition of the Presidential army system takes effect, the several local Governments will exercise the same powers as those possessed by the Governments of Madras and Bombay in disposing of questions of appointments, promotions, resignations, retirements, &c., of volunteer officers in the corps within their territories. On the other hand, the Lieutenant-General of the Bengal Command will exercise all the powers of a local Government in respect of the East Indian Railway Volunteers. Again, while the local Governments have the selection of Volunteer Commandants, subject to the approval of the Governor-General-in-Council, the appointment of Commandant of the Presidency Volunteers, Calcutta, will be made by the Viceroy himself. The Lieutenant-Generals Commanding are to be consulted by the local Governments in appointing military Adjutants, and questions regarding the leave and transfer of Adjutants of Volunteers will be arranged by Lieutenant-Generals Commanding in communication with those Governments. The procedure at present in force for the disposal of other subjects connected with Volunteers, will be continued with the slight modifications necessitated by the appointment of Lieutenant-Generals Commanding.

CAPTAIN MARRETT has left Rangoon for Thibaw, where he takes up the newly sanctioned appointment of Adviser to the Sawbwa. The old Sawbwa has resumed the Government of his State. It is hoped that with his enlarged views, acquired during his visit to England, and with Captain Marrett's support, the introduction of many reforms will be seen. Saw Che Thibaw, the Swabwa's son, who was educated in England, has been appointed to the Myoza sub-State of Mainglon.

THE Survey party, having completed their survey of the Eastern boundary of the Kengtung State, have returned. Myook Maung Myo remains at Kengtung as Assistant Political Officer.

THE capture of the notorious outlay, Kan Hlaing, by the Chinese Sawbwa of Wanting, is reported, but not yet confirmed.

FATHER KROMER, a Catholic priest, who was arrested at Rangoon, on Saturday, on a warrant, issued by the Magistrate of Thongwa, on a charge of cheating, has been released on bail in two sureties of Rs. 3,000. On Monday, counsel moved the Judicial Commissioner to interfere on behalf of Father Kromer. Counsel stated that the Roman Church at Yandoon had been locked for nine days, and a police guard placed over it, and the congregation not only prevented from entering the church but driven away. Further, his client's house was searched, and when his client applied for a copy of the warrant or order against him, the Magistrate point-blank refused it. His Honour afterwards in Chambers passed orders directing the District Magistrate of Thongwa to furnish copies of any orders passed.

THE following is from the *Fort St. George Gazette*:—His Excellency the Governor-in-Council having observed that the titles of Khan, Khan Bahadur, &c., are at times improperly assumed by members of the Carnatic family and their connections, resolves to issue a warning against the practice. Those who are guilty of it must know perfectly well that only those who hold a special grant in the name of the British Government or of the late titular Nawabs of the Carnatic are at liberty to bear any titles from Khan upwards. A complete list of Madras Mussulmans, who hold titles by grant, is published. If, after the issue of this notification, any communication from a stipendiary is received by Government or by the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, in which the said titles or the higher titles specified in the list are affixed to the name of the writer, it will be matter for consideration whether payment of the stipend should not be suspended. In the case of persons who are not stipendiaries their communications will be either returned or destroyed.

A NATIVE correspondent writing from the Shahpur district on Friday says:—"The heat is intolerable. No rain. In some places in the tehsil of Mianwali, district Bannu, people are suffering very much owing to scarcity of drinking water. The poor villagers are getting so disheartened at the bad prospects before them, that they don't believe when they are told about the heavy rains between Delhi and Lahore. If it does not rain in the month of *Har*, it will be something dreadful for this part of the country."

THE Phallia tehsil of the Gujrat district appears to be notorious for cattle-lifting, and though many offenders have been brought to book, still the authorities have been unable to cope with the crime. "Russa torda" is a native term for cattle-lifting there.

THE Home authorities seem determined to keep down next year's drafts for British infantry in India at as low a figure as possible. The garrison out here is already over strength, and bounties are now offered to 140 short-service men who have been between six and seven years with the colours on October 1, 1893. The bounties will be confined to two battalions, 50 men of the Worcestershire Regiment at Kamptee being promised Rs. 50 to prolong their service for one year, and 25, 30, and 35 men of the Royal West Kent Regiment at Meerut being offered Rs. 70, Rs. 140, and Rs. 180 to stay on for one, two, and three years, respectively. With the pay now fixed at the current rate of exchange, soldiers should be willing enough to extend their service with the colours in India.

OWING to a change in the rules, the first report of the Royal Exchange of Calcutta, which has just been issued, is one of a formal character, but it shows very clearly that the Exchange has fulfilled the most sanguine expectations. The Exchange came into existence on the 1st of June, 1893, and it was provided by Rule 7 that the report was to be submitted in May, but it is now thought that the accounts of the Exchange should be closed concurrently with those of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, so as to admit of any accrued surplus being embodied in the Chamber's accounts. The report of the Exchange will thus be issued on the 31st of December of each year, the first detailed statement appearing after the close of the present year. Since the Exchange was opened in November last, it has been made use of freely by the mercantile community. The funds show a credit surplus of Rs. 6,500, and there are 193 subscribing firms on the register, representing 572 individual members. In other words, the Exchange is a flourishing institution.

THE "Madras Mail" understands that four out of the five Judges of the High Court (the majority including Sir T. Muthusawmy Iyer) were in favour of Mr. Michell's appointment to the Chief Judgeship of the Small Causes Court. "Several of the many letters we have received on the subject of this appointment are not, we observe, entirely free from suspicions that race-feeling has had something to do with Mr. Subramaniem's being passed over; so we feel bound to repeat our firm conviction based on much evidence which has subsequently reached us, that there is not the slightest ground for any such suspicions, which are as ridiculous as they are unfounded."

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta, during the week ended 16th June, was 201, against 235 and 243 in the two preceding weeks, and less than the corresponding week of last year by 9. There were 14 deaths from cholera, against 15 and 15 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 1. There were 9 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 17 in the previous week. There were 5 deaths from tetanus, against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 82 and 12, respectively, against 92 and 13 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 22·4 per mille per annum, against 20·9, the mean of the last five years.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain G. W. Atkinson, will sail to-day for London and Brindisi, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Ashdown, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Butcher, Mr
Bilterbeck, Mr and Mrs J B
Barff Lieut, R M
Brunett, Mr F W
Braithwaite, Capt
Batstone, Mr and Mrs
Cassels, Rev J W
Cochene, Mr A E
Coates, Mr J
Caine, Mr G W L
Currie, Capt A C
Dewick, Mr H H
Dods, Mr
Drinkwater, Mr W G
Erskine, Mr C F
Forbes, Mr J S
Gardiner, Col and Mrs R
Gloster, Capt G M
Horace Bell, Mr and Mrs
Hexton, Mr
Irving, Major Bell
Jackson, Mr A B
Jeffrey, Rev F E
Jeffrey, Mrs and 2 infts
Johnston, Capt
Lishman, Sergt-Instructor
McLaughlin, Mr J M
McLaughlin, Mrs
Man, Mr G O
Minnett, Mr J G
Orr, Mr G C
Penny, Mrs
Perkins, Lieut A C
Pease, Vety-Lieut H T
Ross, Mr M Logan
Reese, Mr
Richards, Mr H A
Scovell, Mr C T R
Temple Wright, Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col R
Taylor, Mr H C
Thorne, Mr and Mrs
Wheater, Mr P

FOR BRINDISI.

Arbuthnot, Mr P S M
Bromley, Mr A J
Brooks, Mr A J
Gloster, Capt G M
Gummins, Mrs
Fawshawe, Major H D
Fiddian, Mr W
Flovin, Mr
French Mullen, Surg-Col
Grant, Mr A J
Goring Jones, Lieut M W
Heath, Miss
Rooke, Mrs and infant
Wictzler, Mr H
Woolley, Mr R

FOR ISMAILIA.—Paul, Lieut G W R

FOR ADEN.—Hicks, Major

THE following passengers have been engaged:—

Per s s Siam, Captain H Weighell, 6th July, 1894.

For London—Mr G B Partridge; Rev and Mrs Gilbertson; Mr J F Wildeblood; Mr W Chase; Col C Strahan; Mr J Young; Mr and Mrs J A Dalton; Mr Lewis; Mr Souter Robinson; Mr H Webster; Mr Edwards; Mr F M Bowden; Mr F W Morton; Major B Banatine Allason; Mr Noud; Mr Buckle; Lieut V H L Scratchley; Mr Wollaston; Mr F O Dwyer; Lieut T W Lightfoot; and Mr W B Ayling.

For Brindisi—Mr C Lacon; Lieut A H Ogilvy Spence; Mr Moncrieff; Brig-Genl Alexander A A Kinlock; Lieut E F Hall; and Mr C H Carrington.

Per s s Sutlej, Captain W D G Worcester, 13th July, 1894.

For London—Mr J H Gwynne; Colonel C T Lane; Surg-Capt H S Peeke; Mr Walstencroft; Mr and Mrs Middleton; Mr H G Richardson; Major H Read; Mr W A M Duncan; Col A C Toker, Hon T Allen; Mr Ward; Mr Cumming; Mr Wallach; Lieut Chitty; Mr J Pratt; Mrs L Johnson, Mr H C Shindan; Major Anderson; Mr J Knox Wight; Mr Phelan; Lieut Ricketts; Mr Mitchell; Miss Mitchell; Mrs A F Gordon; Mr J H A Ivens; Mr C P Bird; Mr W Jenkins; Mr Day; Lieut Waterfield; Mr and Mrs C Hill; Mrs Hill's Sister; Mr Greenall; Mr C A Radice; Capt Kennedy; Mr S K Rita; Capt W R Little; Mr S P Yates; Mr and Mrs W G Allen; Mr R B Foote; Mr R H Williams; Major B Doran; Mr Hurt; and Capt A E Wood.

For Brindisi—Mr W E Moore.

Per s s Assam, Captain T F Creery, 20th July, 1894.

For London—Mr Saunders; Mr A C Hankin; Rev W B Handford; Mr R Maconachie; Capt T Jermyn; Surg-Col G Thomson; Lieut-Col C A Mercer; Mr and Mrs S H Butler; Lieut G H Davies; Mr H N Wright; Capt H Mallen; Mr Magson; Surg-Maj Bate; Col J M Babington; and Mr C P Walsh.

For Brindisi—Mr H Kenyon; and Capt F G R Ostrehan.

Per s s Oriental, Captain L H Moule, 27th July, 1894.

For London—Captain Birch; Mr Frank Muir; Mr F L O'Callaghan; Mr and Mrs Duncan and child; Mr D Calman; Capt A E Leslie; Mr T D Mackenzie; Mr J Denman; Major C R Hoskyn; Mr P C Lyon; Major Hobday; Mr C E Stotherd; Lieut E Brandreth; Mr Briggs; Mr W B Wright; Mrs K Adams; Mr C A Smith; Mr E B Harris; Mr W Symes; Dr Moriarty; Mr J G Ryalass; Major G Henriques; Mr Mallet; Col D M Campbell; Mr C H Maskie; Maj C W Macdonald; Mr and Mrs H J A Bowden; Mr C A Leggatt; Mr Lowis; Mr R Gallaway; Lt R A F Kingscote, Col W M Bowie; Mr W Drew; Col F F Hobday; and Maj J Bagley.

For Brindisi.—Col E A Ellis; Lieut R F Knox; Capt W L Conran; Surg-Capt F D Thomson; Maj-Genl R Blundell-Hollinghead-Blundell; Capt F A Blyth; Mr and Mrs George Cotton; Mr A H L Fraser; Mr S A H Way; and Mr G W Little.

Per s s Siam, Captain H Weighell, 3rd August, 1894.

For London—Mr W H L Impey; Capt A Barrett; Lieut Hon C J Bruce and Mr. Pope.

For Brindisi—Mr W M Young; Mr J B Rawlins; Major J W Hogge; Mr C May Arnold; and Mrs Arnold.

Per s s Shannon, Captain E Crew, 10th August, 1894.

For London—Col J E Sandeman; Surg-Col J McConaghy; Mr W Egerton; Mr H S Lawrence; Mrs Scencer child, infant and ayah; Mr C H Hill; Mrs Thompson; Master Kirkpatrick and Mr Kirpatrick.

For Brindisi—Mr E R Henry; Lieut J R Hill; Mr R F Young; Capt Leyburn; and Capt T D Leslie.

Per s s Assam, Captain T Leigh, 17th August, 1894.

For London—Mr H A Acworth; Major J Burn Murdoch; Mr E A Lugard; Miss Lugard; Mr G C Walker; Mr Justice Rampini; and Mrs A Sharpe.

Per s s Hydaspes, Captain J L Parfitt, 24th August, 1894.

For Brindisi—Lieut H T Thacker.

Per s s Clyde, Captain C F Preston, 31st August, 1894.

Major W S Hewett.

THE MOHURRUM AND PUBLIC PEACE.

THE following Public Orders by the Commissioner of Police under the provisions of Section 77 of Act No. XIII of 1856, sanctioned by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to regulate the religious processions during the Mohurrum, and for the preservation of the public peace during the festival of the Mohurrum are published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*:—

1st.—No person may erect or carry about a taboot, punja or dholeeka punja during the ensuing Mohurrum, except under the authority of a license from the Commissioner of Police.

2nd.—No person may be a member of any assemblage or procession connected with any taboot, punja or dholeeka punja, except when license has been granted to carry such taboot, punja or dholeeka punja.

3rd.—Licenses to carry taboots, punjas or dholeeka punjas will be granted to Mahomedans only, and all persons obtaining such licenses must produce them whenever required by any magistrate or officer of Police so to do so.

4th.—Every such license-holder will be held responsible for the peaceable behaviour of the persons composing any assemblage or procession connected with his taboot, punja or dholeeka punja, and shall enforce the good behaviour of all such persons, and the above clause shall be deemed to be one of the conditions of the license. In the event of any such persons being guilty of any riotous or disorderly conduct in any such assemblage or procession, the Commissioner of Police may, should he see fit, at once withdraw such license by verbal notification that the same is withdrawn, and all persons composing such assembly or procession, shall immediately disperse and shall not re-assemble or continue to carry about the taboot, punja or dholeeka punja belonging thereto.

5th—No music may be played in any of the streets or thoroughfares of Bombay, except under the authority of a license issued by the Commissioner of Police. The licensee must comply with the terms and conditions of his license.

6th.—No 'Mella' or 'Swari' processions connected with any taboot, punja or dholeeka punja shall be permitted to parade any of the streets or thoroughfares after 2 o'clock a.m.

7th.—No procession accompanied by music may parade any of the streets or thoroughfares and no person may join in or be a member of any such procession, except when a license to play music with such procession has been obtained as mentioned in paragraph 5.

N.B.—Licenses to play music in the streets and thoroughfares will only be granted for the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th days of the Mohurrum, and for no other days.

8th.—No persons may go in procession with taboots on the last night of the Mohurrum before 12 o'clock, or continue in procession after 3 o'clock on the following morning, or on the last day before 1 o'clock p.m., on which day the ceremony must be concluded by sunset.

9th.—Two or more taboots may not proceed abreast on the public road, and when two taboots meet, each taboot must keep to the left to make way for the other. On meeting carriages and horsemen, persons accompanying the taboots, must cease playing music, the taboots keeping to their left side of the road.

10.—No procession of the Zool-Jannah or horse through the public streets or roads will be permitted.

11th.—No person may carry a sword, dirk, bludgeon, or other offensive weapon.

12th.—Any persons violating the above rules or behaving in a disorderly manner, or making a disturbance of any kind, will be immediately taken into custody and dealt with according to law.

THE MONSON.

THE Italian steamer Bisagno, which arrived here yesterday, from China, under the command of Captain A. Cogorasso, reports having experienced from Hongkong to Singapore strong wind; Singapore to Penang bad weather and rain; in the Bay of Bengal very strong wind, and on the Malabar Coast strong W. and N.-E current, and rain.

THE doors of Stratford-on-Avon church, which had been sold by a philistine churchwarden to a local builder, have been restored by the purchaser, and will, it is hoped, soon be back on their old hinges. They are of massive panelled oak of the Perpendicular style, with Gothic-shaped tops, studded, and hammered iron fittings. Undoubtedly, they were up when the north porch was built *circa* 1460, the north aisle having been erected *temp.* Edward I., and the porch added a century and-a-half later. The removal of the doors, which was effected about two years ago, since which they were stored away in a shed as lumber, seems to have been decided upon because, when thrown back, they obscured some old carvings on the inside of the porch and two pre-Reformation holy-water stoups.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling and the same common jury yesterday:—

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING A HINDU MINOR.

Krishna, a young Hindu woman, who appeared in the dock gaily-dressed, and Motiram Saligram, a young Hindu, were charged with having, on the 30th March last, kidnapped Gunga, a minor, out of the lawful guardianship of her aunt, with concealing the child, knowing she had been kidnapped; and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offences. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while the accused were defended by Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. Darashah Bezonjee Mehta.

Some further evidence was called in support of the opening statement of the learned counsel for the prosecution.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the first prisoner, in answer to the court, said she did not know Gunga until one day she came to her weeping, and said she had been fasting three days, and asked for something to eat. Accused gave her some food. The child afterwards said she was being ill-treated where she was, and asked accused to keep her. Accused declined to keep her, and did not know whither she went.

The Judge: Did you take her to Essoo's?

Accused: No.

The Judge: Did you take her to the Ghattee woman at Khetwady?

Accused: No, I did not know the Ghattee woman.

The Judge: Was she living at Gaiwady for some time?

Accused: No.

The Judge: Then do I understand you to say that she never lived with you before?

Accused: She came to me once or twice in the morning, but she never stayed with me at night.

The second accused, in answer to the court, said he did not know Moghree, or that she was Gunga's aunt. He did not assault Gunga or keep her in confinement. On one or two occasions, Gunga came to his house with the first accused. She

HONOUR TO MR. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM.

For the munificent gift of a lakh of rupees for the establishment of the Khoja Orphanage, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the wealthy Khoja merchant and millowner, has been honoured not only by his own community, the members of which gave a banquet and entertainment, last evening, at Pedder Road, but also by the Hindu community. The Aryan Social Union, composed entirely of Hindus, held a meeting, on Wednesday evening, in the Fort Free Reading Room and Library, with the object of doing special honour to Mr. Currimbhoy in the name of the Hindu community, at which a large number of Hindu, Parsee, and Mahomedan gentlemen were present.

Mr. Sevaklal Kursondas, the president of the Union, in addressing the meeting, spoke of the rare beneficence of Mr. Currimbhoy in establishing the Khoja Orphanage. Such an institution was sorely needed in the community. It was with the object of honouring a gentleman of Mr. Currimbhoy's generous nature that they had met that evening. A prominent citizen should preside on such an important occasion, and the speaker, therefore, requested Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna to take the chair.

Dr. Bhalchandra, in taking the chair, remarked that the occasion for calling the meeting had been explained by the president of the Union. He wished that such occasions arose very frequently to the great benefit of their country and countrymen. Mr. Currimbhoy was known to them all; and they had met to congratulate him on the noble work he had started. Such noble-hearted persons were few and far between. Wealthy persons there were many, who started works of public utility in the hope of earning fame, and perhaps titles; but the speaker knew Mr. Currimbhoy intimately, and could say that he had no such object at heart in starting the orphanage. He did good simply for the pleasure of doing good. The amount of one lakh was not made over to Government, nor was any great flourish of trumpets made about it. The speaker was glad to notice the presence of two philanthropic persons at the meeting, and they were Mr. Currimbhoy and Mr. Damodhardas Gordhandas, who had established the Free Reading Room and Library. (Applause.)

Mr. Sevaklal Kursondas remarked that much benefit could not accrue to the country until such orphanages were established for the poor. There was no system of compulsory education; and therefore it devolved upon the heads of each community to provide education for the poor children among them, who, on growing up, would add to the good name and welfare of their respective communities. The speaker knew Mr. Currimbhoy for the last twenty-five or thirty years; and he did not know a more quiet, retiring, and unselfish man. He never hankered for honours or public notice. (Applause.)

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee said it was very gratifying to notice that not only the members of Mr. Currimbhoy's own community, but those of other communities also, appreciated his generosity. It showed the heart of Hatim to give away a sum of one lakh of rupees for one good object. Wealth was acquired by some persons in a short time; but there were very few to give it away, and among them was Mr. Currimbhoy. (Hear, hear.) The charity he had established was deserving of all praise. It was a happy circumstance that Hindus and Mahomedans had joined in appreciating the charity of Mr. Currimbhoy. (Cheers.) Pundit Jeystaram observed that all eyes were naturally turned upon truly benevolent persons like Mr. Currimbhoy among the Khojas, Sir Jamsetjee among the Parsees, and Mr. Gokuldas Tejpal among the Hindus.

The chairman said there were two objects aimed at in establishing the orphanage. One was to extend education in the Khoja community, in which it had but a small beginning, and the other was to set an example for imitation by other wealthy persons. (Hear, hear.) When the speaker congratulated Mr. Currimbhay on his munificent charity being first announced, his reply was characteristic of the greatness of the donor: I am but a humble man. I have done what my means could allow me to do, in the hope that the poor orphans, for whom the orphanage is established, may take advantage of it, and that it may prosper. (Applause.)

Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, in response to the honour done him, rendered his acknowledgements to the president, vice-president, and members, and secretary of the Union. It was the duty of the members of every community to do what in them lay to better the condition of their fellow-men; and in so doing, they did what was due by them. According to his humble capacity he had only done a duty. It was but natural for his own community to express their gratification for it, but it was specially gratifying to observe the Hindus and Parsees participating therein. That showed that they were anxious to see the poverty of the Khoja community disappear. He was the more pleased at this evidence of their sympathy with his community. He felt very thankful to them all. (Loud cheers.)

Garlands and bouquets of flowers were presented by the chairman to Mr. Currimbhoy; and the proceedings terminated with a general distribution of flowers &c.

UNIVERSITY *VS.* TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read with some satisfaction in your paper of to-day the letter of "K.," the Elphinstonian. The letter of "Industry" was written in such an indignant strain of irony against the educated natives, as not in the least to impair the justice of the censure contained in my letter published on Monday last. Mr. "K." who by the sympathy he has evinced for the correspondent has undoubtedly displayed some good qualities of the heart, has generously, though not with sufficient judgment, stepped forward to his defence, for had he read the infamous libel against the educated natives, for whom as an Elphinstonian he must feel proud, he would probably have changed his mind and echoed my sentiments. Pray, what is the caste system, if not the principle, which governs the division of labour in this country? It is unnatural that in a complex and highly-civilized society there should be a divorce of intellectual and industrial occupations, and that the politician should not be a mechanic or a hero? The blending together of these two distinct, if not hostile, functions, would be attended by evils worse than those of the caste system itself. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that there should be a definite and equable proportion between the recruits the high castes gain and those they dedicate to minor professions. In proportion as our bonds are relaxed, the high-caste native would stoop to be a mechanic and the low-caste artisan would rise to be a politician. Ere this is done, it would be premature to advocate the confusion of duties on a large scale, as any great overflow in this direction is calculated to give a deathblow to the political activities of our nation. Technical education, though much, is not everything, and we are not prepared to sacrifice the cream of our nation to mechanical arts, so long as we may not hope to gain valiant recruits from amongst the lower classes. The contention of "Industry" was in brief that (1) the educated natives had essentially misunderstood their duties and had become blind to the responsibilities they had undertaken; and that (2) in technical education lay the *summum bonum* of our nation. The first of these positions is untenable, and the second has been already refuted. "K." has put far too good a face on the intention of "Industry," and has wrongly persuaded himself that I have no reverence for the "philanthropic mechanics," the benefactors of the world. A perusal of his letter side by side with that of my own, would, however, correct his notions on this point.—Yours, &c.,

"D. M. G.," AN ELPHINSTONIAN.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

6 a.m.—H ly Communion.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)

Holloway's Pills.—Weak Stomach.—The wisest cannot enumerate one quarter of the distressing symptoms arising from imperfect or disordered digestion, all of which can be relieved by these admirable Pills. They remove cankery taste from the mouth, flatulency and constipation. Holloway's Pills rouse the stomach, liver, and every other organ, thereby bringing digestion to that healthy tone which fully enables it to convert all we eat and drink to the nourishment of our bodies. Hence, these Pills are the surest strengtheners and the safest restoratives in nervousness, wasting, and chronic debility. Holloway's Pills are infallible remedies for impaired appetite, eructations, and a multitude of other disagreeable symptoms which render the lives of thousands miserable indeed. These Pills re approved by all classes.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams ather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the acting CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

THE LATE SIR THARIA TOPUN'S ESTATE.

APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

LADY JANBAI AND OTHERS VS. SALEH MAHOMED JAFFERBHOY AND OTHERS.

MR. INVERARITY, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bower, on behalf of Saleh Mahomed Jafferbhoy, the respondents in the case, applied, on the 22nd instant, for a rule nisi calling upon Lady Janbai to show cause why a certificate should not be granted for leave to petition the Privy Council against the decision of the Appeal Court in this case.

The petition stated that an application was presented by Lady Janbai to the Registrar, praying that probate might be granted to her alone of the last will, with five codicils attached, of Sir Tharia Topun. Schedules were annexed to the petition, showing that the approximate value of the estate in Bombay was Rs. 7,96,053-0-3. A caveat was entered by Moosabhoy Tharia Topun, on the ground that the codicils of the 12th January, 1890, and 1st November, 1890, were obtained by the undue influence of Lady Janbai, and that, therefore, they were not valid. Moosabhoy prayed that probate of the will and two of the codicils might be granted to him jointly with Lady Janbai, or to him alone, as the court might see fit. The application was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley, who passed a decree in favour of Moosabhoy in January, 1893. Lady Janbai appealed from Mr. Justice Bayley's decision, and the appeal was heard before Sir Charles Sargent and the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, who decided in favour of Lady Janbai, upholding the will and the objected codicils, and passed an order, in April last, for granting probate to her jointly with the co-executor. The petitioners, feeling aggrieved by the decision of the Appeal Court, were desirous of appealing to the Privy Council on the following grounds: That the learned judges were wrong in holding that the codicils of the 12th January, and 1st November, 1890, were duly made by the testator; that their Lordships ought to have held that the codicils were made under coercion and undue influence on the part of Lady Janbai; that they were in error in holding that the codicils were duly made and executed by the testator; that they ought to have rejected the last three codicils; and that their decree was against the weight of evidence, and law and equity.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal, and issued the usual rule nisi calling upon Lady Janbai to show cause why a certificate should not be granted for an appeal to the Privy Council.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN and the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY.)

IN the same case, before their Lordships, an application was made, on behalf of the respondents on the 25th instant, that the grant of probate to Lady Janbai should be stopped until the disposal of the application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. The application was opposed on behalf of Lady Janbai.

Their Lordships took time to consider their decision.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

CAUSING A CHILD'S DEATH BY EXPOSURE.

IMPERATRIX VS. TIPAWA KOM MALLAPA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Venkatrao R. Inamdar, Joint Sessions Judge of Bijapore, who, in December last, convicted the accused woman of exposing her new-born child in an open field with the intention of wholly abandoning it, Section 317; and of causing the death of the child by means of the said exposure, with intent to cause its death, Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code; and sentenced her to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the court's judgment, said:—Assuming on the confession and the medical witness' opinion that the child was born alive, and was the issue of the prisoner's womb, we have to consider the perplexing question, on which the learned judge has differed from the two assessors, whether, as stated in the confession afterwards retracted before the committing Magistrate, the cause of death was intentional suffocation by the mother pressing the throat with her fingers. The hospital assistant who examined the child's corpse, about thirty-six hours after the death, says that he found scratches of nails on the neck outside and congestion of the windpipe. These scratches had not been noticed by the police or the punch. It would appear from the mother's confession that the body had lain about ten hours on the ground. She says the birth occurred about 9 p.m., and that when she returned to the place early in the morning to find and bury it, it was not there, but might have been removed by a dog. It is certain that when the villagers found the body and the after-birth about 7 a.m., they were covered with black ants. They were carried to Mudibehal in an earthen jar. The hospital assistant admits that the marks, he thought, were nail marks, might arise from accidental causes, and that a child may be suffocated during delivery by some accident. In weighing the evidence in similar cases we have had to notice that facts consistent with the theory of guilt have been equally consistent with the theory of innocence. Cases where fractures have been found on the child's skull may be accounted for by pressure from the pelvi during parturition, and severe injuries of this sort sometimes happen if the delivery occurs while the woman is in the erect posture—2 Taylor's med. Jur. 3rd edition, 394, 397. Again, impressions of nails or fingers on the neck do not necessarily imply that they have been caused by an attempt at strangulation. Accident during self-delivery may lead to their production—ibid 411; suffocation may result from pressure of the vagina—ibid 383. "When a woman is delivered by herself, a strong child may be born perfectly alive, and die in a very few minutes for want of breath either by being on its face in a pool formed by the natural discharges, or upon wet clothes, or by the wet things over it collapsing and excluding air, or drawn close to its mouth and nose by the suction of breathing. An unhappy woman, delivered by herself, distracted in her mind, and exhausted in her body, will not have strength and recollection enough to fly instantly to the relief of her child. It may be added that a primiparous female may faint or become wholly unconscious of her situation; or if conscious, she may be ignorant of the necessity of removing the child, and thus it may be suffocated without her having been accessory to its death"—ibid 383. These observations of a medical jurist show that in cases like the present where a primiparous woman is suddenly taken with the pains of labour in the open air, under circumstance of shame and without any assistance whatever, there is need of skilful inquiry and experienced caution before a court can hold the mother guilty of murder. These medical statements above quoted indicate the sort of questions which the court ought to put to the medical witnesses, where, as already remarked, the appearances are consistent with innocence as well as guilt. The prisoner is a young Hindoo widow, primiparous by illicit intercourse. As the full-grown child's body was found in the place used by the villagers for privy purposes, we can accept the prisoner's statement that the ultimate pangs occurred while she was there easing herself. Without the prisoner's confession that she wilfully throttled the baby, there would, we think, be reasonable doubt whether she did so. We must, therefore, examine the circumstances of the confession. It was made on the 11th July after arrival at Mudibehal, about 5 or 6 p.m., and after the nail marks had been found by the hospital assistant. The Magistrate believed that the confession was made voluntarily; but neither he nor the hospital assistant were aware of the fact that the woman is subject to fits of unconsciousness some of which last for many hours as is proved in full detail by the Civil Surgeon of Bijapore. This had not been elicited by the committing Magistrate. We have no doubt that when the prisoner was questioned by the 3rd Class Magistrate at Mudibehal on the 11th July, she must have been in great anguish of mind and weakness of body. The Assessors think the confession may have been the result of tutoring. It appears to us that the theory of pressure was started subsequently to the opinion of the hospital assistant about nail marks. The patel and the constable deposed that there were no injuries on the corpse when found; and on referring to the Rundmama we find it recorded at the village on the 10th that the corpse was swollen and that there was blood on the throat and neck caused by the black ants. It appears then that the suggestion of suffocation was not made at the village, but the next day at Mudibehal. We are of opinion that the Judge might, on the whole evidence including the confession, find that the prisoner left her newly-born child in the field with the intention of wholly abandoning it. We, therefore, uphold the conviction passed under Section 317 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentence the prisoner to two years' rigorous imprisonment to commence from the date of the sentence of transportation for life.

The court reversed the conviction and sentence of transportation for life under Section 302 of the Penal Code; and acquitted the prisoner of the charge. The court upheld the conviction recorded under Section 317 of the Code, and sentenced the prisoner to two years' rigorous imprisonment, to commence from the date of the sentence of transportation for life.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion the best application is Toilet "Lanoline"—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 26th June were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 24th, 17 feet against 11 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Strong monsoon winds. Rabi produce removed. Late spring crops are being removed in some talukas. Kharif cultivation going on. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—River 13 feet 2 inches against 11 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Threshing of remaining rabi crops and kharif operations progressing. Transplantation of rice seedlings commenced. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Kharif preparations in full swing. Fodder insufficient and dear; cattle consequently in bad condition in four talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Water reported deficient at the tail of the Begari and Edenwah canals. Kharif ploughing general.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain in all talukas, average 2 inches 30 cents. Desert tracts especially benefited. Locusts in two talukas; no damage caused.

Ahmedabad.—(For the week ending 23rd June 1894).—Rain for week at Parantij 5·94 inches, minimum at Gogha 1·01 inches; for season maximum at Dhandhuka 10·7 inches, minimum at Gogha 5·74 inches; total rainfall at Ahmedabad City 6·45 inches. Lands are being ploughed. Kharif cultivation commenced. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during the week maximum 2 inches 91 cents at Dohad, minimum 50 cents at Godhra; total for season maximum 6 inches 44 cents at Godhra, minimum 4 inches at Dohad. Sowing operations progressing. Cattle healthy.

Kaira.—(For the week ending 23rd June 1894.)—Rain for week, maximum at Kapadvanj 2 inches 25 cents, minimum at Anand 97 cents; average for the district 1 inch 70 cents. Rainfall after Saturday and till Tuesday at Mehmadabad 7 cents for season maximum at Kaira 6 inches 65 cents, minimum at Matar 4 inches 43 cents; average for the district 5 inches 48 cents. Sowing of kodra continues, and of dangar and bajri commenced. Seedlings for bavto and dangar are being prepared. Ploughing of land still in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain for week, maximum 1 inch 62 cents in Ankleshwar, minimum 1 cent, in Vagra; for season, maximum 11 inches 42 cents in Broach, minimum 4 inches 7 cents in Hansot. Preparations of lands still continue in parts. Sowing of cotton, rice, bajri and kodra commenced in parts. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For the week ending 23rd June 1894).—Slight rain throughout the district during the week except in Olpad, maximum 2 inches 48 cents in Pardi, minimum 22 cents in Chorasi, for season maximum 19 inches 68 cents in Pardi, minimum 4 inches 18 cents in Olpad. Kharif sowing commenced in all talukas, more rain wanted, the break of nearly a fortnight has retarded sowing operations. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 40 cents, average in the district 1 inch 38 cents, for season at Dhulia 3 inches 56 cents, average in the district 3 inches 87 cents. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—(For the week ending 25th June 1894.)—Rain for week at Nasik 19 cents; no rain at Niphad; other talukas more or less, maximum at Igatpuri 2 inches 97 cents and minimum at Yeola 2 cents; for season at Nasik 2 inches 48 cents; more rain wanted in the Sinnar, Chandore and Malegaon talukas. Preparing of land for the season still continues. Sowing of kharif crops begun in the Nasik, Igatpuri, Peint, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair; agricultural cattle somewhat weak in Peint.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily except on 20th and and 21st: total of week 0·35 inch: total to date 16·94, being 1·89 below average. Abnormal temperature 15 to 20 warm. Vapour in air excessive. Wind normal.

Thana.—Rain for week at Sadar Station, Thana, 1 inch 59 cents, for season 16 inches 89 cents; in talukas during week maximum at Shahapur 4 inches 89 cents, minimum at Dahanu 13 cents. Rice sowing nearly finished. Ploughing commenced in some talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain everywhere; maximum 6 inches 79 cents at Mahad, minimum 97 cents at Alibag. Sowing operations completed and lands are being prepared for transplantation. Transplantation commenced in places in four talukas. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere; maximum 12,59 inches in Khed, minimum 1·88 inches in Ratnagiri. Sowing operations in progress.

Poona.—Rain for week in district head-quarters, 19 cents; slight rain throughout the district except in taluka Sirur, maximum 1 inch 19 cents at Mulshi and minimum 3 cents at Indapur; total for season at district head-quarters, 4 inches 30 cents. Sowing of rice and nagli in progress in the Haveli, Junnar and Maval talukas and petha Ambegaon of the Khed taluka. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Rain showers throughout the district except at Nagar and Sangamner; more rain urgently required for kharif sowing. Lands are being prepared throughout the district. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Sholapur.—(For the week ending 23rd June 1894). Rain for week, at Barsi 39 cents, Madha 3 cents, Karmala 23 cents, Pandharpur 2 inches 4 cents and Sangola 2 inches 38 cents; for season at Sholapur 77 cents, Barsi 12 inches 97 cents, Madha 1 inch 24 cents, Karmala 4 inches 14 cents, Pandharpur 2 inches 66 cents, Sangola 3 inches 8 cents and Malsiras 1 inch 47 cents; more rain wanted throughout the district. Lands are being prepared for the season. Sowing retarded for want of rain. Sowing of kharif crops commenced in some places in the Pandharpur and Sangola talukas where there is moisture. Rundi crops in good condition in the Malsiras taluka. Fodder sufficient except in the Sholapur taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight rise in the price of jowari in the Pandharpur and Sangola talukas.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 1 inch 25 cents, total for season 5 inches 86 cents; in talukas during week maximum 7 inches 79 cents at Javli, minimum 25 cents at Karad, nil at Khanapur, Man and Khatav. Preparations of lands nearly completed. Sowing commenced in all talukas. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Weather cloudy. Wind strong. Rain maximum in Sindgi 76 cents, minimum in Indi 4 cents, none in Hungund. Sowing commenced in two talukas but retarded in others for want of rain.

Belgaum.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 8 inches 70 cents at Hukeri, minimum 14 cents at Athni. Sowing of early crops other than rice in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural stock generally good.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district varying from 1 inch 47 cents in Hangal to 9 cents in Gadag. Sowing of rice nearly completed.

Kanara.—Rain partial at Karwar, Ankola and Kumta, almost general above ghat; at Karwar 3 inches 45 cents; in the district maximum at Yellapur 9 inches 66 cents, minimum at Haliyal 1 inch 80 cents. Sowing in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Sowing operations commenced.

Wadhwan.—Rain 1 inch 20 cents, total 9 inches 54 cents. Sowing of jowari and bajri continues.

Baroda.—Rain 35 cents during week, total 7 inches 6 cents. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Sowing of kharif crops in progress throughout. Rain having fallen in Okhamandal, many relief works discontinued; 243 labourers on relief works.

PRINCE ITO, the Mikado's Premier, who is at present engaged in a kind of constitutional conflict with his Parliament, is called by his countrymen the "Bismarck of Japan." For every politically nascent country, Bulgaria with its Stambuloff included, claims its "Bismarck." Prince Ito got the title some time before he came to Europe, several years ago, and when he went home, after seeing and calling to his actual prototype, he began to copy his character and methods more than ever. In particular the little manikin (in the physical sense) was smitten with the means employed by the German Chancellor for dragooning and coercing Parliaments. He had seen how "dissolution" worked as a curb on the aims of recalcitrant deputies in the Fatherland, and he determined to make a copious use of the same parliamentary medicine at Tokio. The Diet which he harangued had been the outcome of the dissolution, and he threatened to send it about its business again unless it proved more complaisant in the matter of the commercial treaties and their revision. The Diet stuck to its policy of "cussedness," and the Premier kept his word. But the "excitement and disorder," of which the Diet was the scene, was symptomatic of nothing but the futile desire of its members to play the part of representatives of the people. Parliamentarism is still very much on its trial in Japan, as elsewhere, and it would be absurd to attach much importance to constitutional conflicts at Tokio. The Japanese constitution is modelled on those of Belgium and Prussia; but it would not be surprising to hear any day that it had shared the fate of the first beautiful constitution of the Bulgarians.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

PERMANENT EFFECTS.

Now that the immediate effects of the closing of the Mints have in one way or other been got over, it may be well to look into the more permanent results exhibited after a year's working of the great experiment. The most marked effect is shown in our trade in cotton yarns with the Far East, in which, although there has been a certain revival, the policy of our Government has now established a rival who is likely to remain as a thorn in the side of Indian manufacturers for all time to come. For Japan held that the opportunity for securing the custom of China was one to make the most of, and a joint effort has been made by her Government and millproprietors to put the trade on the soundest possible footing. The former first took off the import duty on cotton and then the export duty on the manufactured article, while the latter entered into a combination which has enabled them to import the raw material from India at a considerable reduction in freight. As results of this policy we find that in January, 1894, although not one of the projected new mills had begun to work, the number of hands employed in the Japanese cotton trade was 2,809 more than in the same month of the previous year, while the cotton worked up had increased by 18 per cent. When the dollar rate of exchange was first disturbed in June last it was said by some that the Japanese would lose as much by the higher cost of the cotton as they would gain in the price of their yarn, but this hardly proves to be the case, as they are not buying all their cotton in India. The more favourable exchange conditions have stimulated the consumption of China cotton, and they now only take from us certain classes with comparatively long staple. Among Bombay manufacturers, although exchange with Eastern ports has become less burdensome than it was, there is still a tendency to seek for markets unaffected by the fluctuations of the rupee. The import of American and Egyptian cotton to be spun into high counts of yarn and manufactured into cloth for sale in this country in direct competition with Lancashire is increasing, and likely to develop still further. It is as yet too early to form an opinion as to the continuance of the expansion of the trade in imports which followed the temporary rise in the value of the rupee. The shipments then arranged for are not yet exhausted, but little new business has been practicable since the rate fell below 1s. 2d., and the figures of the next few months may show a changed position. In regard to exports of produce, however, especially of such articles as other countries compete in keenly, the effect of raising the rupee above its bullion value is beyond a doubt. This year's wheat crop is the most abundant one on record, and prices have declined heavily in the interior, but shipments have almost ceased, as Europe can buy all it requires even at where on lower terms than India can offer at. Again in Lower Burmah, once the richest of provinces, where the staple crop is rice, the land and railway revenue have fallen off, and Government are talking of holding an inquiry into the condition of the cultivators. They may as well hold their sittings at Simla, as the distress is of their own making. Rice is the only article of Indian produce subject to an export duty, and many memorials have been sent up, praying that it might be put on the free list. The trade survived the duty, but the additional impost of 15 to 30 per cent. in exchange, while Saigon and Siam send their rice free in both respects makes it quite unremunerative. It was surely a touch of irony on Mr. Westland's part to call upon Lower Burmah for the largest of all the cent ibutions to the budget deficit from Provincial revenue. The financial aspect of the question remains to be considered. Government are making better progress than at one time seemed probable in the sale of Council Drafts, and have even succeeded in raising prices a little. This only happened, however, when they showed that they had given up the idea of remitting in cover of last year's borrowing by assuming a permanent loan of £6,000,000. This is unsound finance, as the money raised in this way should have been provided by taxation. The circumstances were difficult, however, and it can always be said that it relieves the Finance Minister of anxiety about ways and means until he has time to look round for new sources of revenue, at the same time the balance of trade is being redressed by an export of gold—a strange sequel to legislation intended to give a gold currency to India.—"Indian Textile Journal."

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via [illegible], perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Mails for Madagascar and Reunion close at Zanzibar noon Saturday thirdieth.
Bangkok-Saigon route right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th June, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	27	10	10 a.m.	17	49
Teheran	28	2	4 p.m.	..	21
Suez	28	3	5 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 28th June, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	59	...	1
" Karrachee	...	34	...	1
" Madras	2	14	...	1

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd June, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	95,000	3,23,000	4,000	4,22,000
Or per mile of Railway	206	700	9	915
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	21,21,927	55,65,629	1,21,033	78,08,589
Total for 22 weeks	22,16,927	58,88,629	1,25,033	82,30,589
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,10,441	3,03,194	3,256	4,16,891
Per mile of Ry do.	239	658	7	904
Total to corresponding date do.	22,07,489	57,39,970	87,348	80,31,807

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 5,109
Do. to date ..... " 1,95,773

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th June 1894, on 45 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	700	2,400	30	3,130
Or per mile of Railway	16	53	1	70
For previous 22 weeks of half-year.	15,232	41,230	595	57,087
Total for 23 weeks...	15,932	43,660	625	60,217
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 25 miles open)	481	1,011	8	1,500
Per mile of Ry. do.	19	41	.....	60
Total to corresponding date do.	11,937	18,777	393	31,107

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,630
Do. to date ..... " 29,110

IT has been observed that the teeth of the American Indians, like those of skulls from Pompeii and of the period of the Fourth Dynasty of Egypt, are much worn, but free from caries which, as has been proved, is due to weakness of the teeth through lack of use. Molar teeth are most subject to decay, especially the upper molars, which are fed by a branch of the fifth nerve. The other branch of the nerve goes to the eyes, and Mr. Arthur Ebbels, in letter to "Nature," thinks that that strain ordinarily thrown on the latter branch is unfavourable to the other branch, which goes to the teeth. People who make great demands on their nervous energy are apparently more liable to caries than quieter and slower folk. Thus, dwellers in towns, and especially hospital nurses, are more subject to decayed teeth than country people and savages.

PUBLIC OFFICES AT MEHSANA, BARODA STATE.

WE give an illustration this week of the Public Offices now being erected at Mehsana for his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, G.C.S.I., etc., from the designs of Mr. F. W. Stevens, O.I.E., F.R.I.B.A., etc., the well-known Architect of Bombay. The site of these offices will be on the top of a hill overlooking the town of Mehsana, facing the Railway Station, and will form the most prominent feature in this part of the country. The building is in the Hindu style of architecture, and will be most effective. The plan of the building is somewhat in the form of the letter H, with a central feature extending back from the front 120 feet, and in the centre over the Grand Staircase is a large masonry circular dome with small similarly shaped domes at each angle of the corridors around the central feature. At the angles of the corridors of wings are other domes square in plan, somewhat the shape of spires, but with curved lines. These give variation to the outline of the building and will be most artistic and effective. The ground floor will give accommodation for the Departments of the personal Naib Suba, the Kevagar Deputy Naib Suba, the Municipal, the Engineering, the Senapati and the Joint Judges' Court, and the first floor will be occupied by the Judicial and Suba's Departments. Large Record Rooms have been provided for each Department, which are detached from the main building, yet in direct communication by covered corridors. Proper detached Latrine accommodation has been aggranged for all Departments, and the fittings will be in accordance with the latest improvements. The latrines are connected to the main building by covered verandahs. The length of the principal facade of the building is 320 feet, and each of the wings at the ends is 100 feet in length. The width of the building, including corridors, is 52 feet. The height from the ground to the top of the terminal of Central Dome will be 110 feet. The walls of the building will be of local bricks, neatly pointed with cement and all dressings, domes, minarets, cornices, arches, etc., will be of white Dhrangadra stone. The floors and roofs will be composed of iron girders with teak joists, with concrete and asphalte covering. The estimated cost of the building is Rs. 3,67,000. The foundations are now being proceeded with, and the building will probably be completed within the next two years. The construction is being carried out by the Baroda Public Works Department, under the immediate supervision of Mr. G. R. Lynn, Chief Engineer, in consultation with Mr. Stevens, who inspects the work periodically. We are pleased to notice that the Gaekwar of Baroda takes much interest in Public Works, and that he not only studies the convenience and comforts of the different Departments of his Government, but also has the good taste to erect a building that will be an architectural ornament, an example to be followed, we venture to suggest, in other Native States. We think, Mr. Stevens has acted wisely in adopting the Hindu style for this building as it is near a Hindu town and in a State governed by a Hindu Prince, and the illustration shows how successful and beautiful a building in this style can be made when placed in skilled and experienced hands.—*Indian Engineering.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. M. C. TURNER'S FAREWELL.

THE "Rast Goftar" says:—In our last issue we published "in extenso" an account of the evening party, given in "Vishram Bauq," the magnificent bungalow belonging to the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Vishram, in honour of Mr. M. C. Turner, the retiring partner and agent of the British India Steam Navigation Company, which ranks as an equal to the P. and O. Company, both of which have a vast fleet of steamers, and which have achieved an unprecedented success in the Indian waters. The mercantile community of Bombay, which has extensive business relations with the B. I. S. N. Company, has lost in Mr. Turner a true and sincere personal friend, and his separation from them has caused immense grief, as testified to by last Wednesday's gathering in his honour. It is after the lapse of many years that we have witnessed such manifestations of true and genuine sympathy for a European, which we remember having seen in the case of Professor Wordsworth, and Sir William Wedderburn. Considering Mr. Turner's sweet temper, kindly heart, a true gentleman in demeanour, and his keen sense of justice and fairness, it is no wonder that he should have received such unmistakable tokens of love and affection at the hands of the local commercial world. It was wished by all present that there were many Europeans of Mr. Turner's stamp; but we are grieved to observe that they are daily diminishing in number, and their place is being supplied by a different class of men. The keynote of Mr. Turner's success is indicated in a passage in his reply to the address presented to him, which we quote below. Those words are golden, and our other European friends will do well to follow them. Mr. Turner parts with us as yet a young man, and as he is about to return to another part of India, there is a wide field of usefulness before him, and our wish and prayer is that such success and honour may attend him as he has enjoyed by his predecessors, Sir Mackenzie Mackinnon and Sir John Mackay. The passage is as follows:—"I have studied to mete out justice to all, to act towards others as I would they should act unto me, and to treat all men with ordinary common civility. At the same time I cannot take all the credit to myself. I am greatly indebted to the Europeans and Natives in the office who have heartily co-operated with me in making our business relations satisfactory to all. Gentlemen, I note with pleasure that in your address you describe this gathering as of a friend meeting friend. I can assure you that I look upon you all not as business constituents but as friends. I can assure you that the ten years of my life in Bombay have been happy years, and the happiness has been in no small degree due to the many friendships I have formed among the company's native constituents. I leave Bombay with great regret, and in wishing you good-bye for the present I do so cheered by the hope of meeting you again in Bombay or Calcutta. Gentlemen, it is especially a pleasure to me to see so many of my friends of different castes and creeds met together in harmony to-night. To my mind it is but another proof that the greatest medium and most powerful agent in cementing friendships among men of all creeds, castes,

PURE PERSONALTIES.

A LADY was recently promenading in Paris, wearing the following attire:—A skirt of purple velvet to the knee, with knickers to match; purple velvet bodice, with lilac silk frills; black stockings, high laced boots, and an Amazon black hat and veil.

Mr. Clement Scott, of the "Daily Telegraph" alludes to the pleasant delight of too many actors and actresses. After giving another instance of the misery wrought by the "bogus" and absconding manager, Mr. Scott says there is only one safe bit of advice for the stage-struck youngster—Don't. The stage mania has been overdone, and the victims are suffering severely from the reaction.

Mrs. Asquith has been recalling some of her early recollections to a representative of the "New Weekly". When seventeen years of age she was greatly concerned because she had had "only eleven offers of marriage, while her elder sister, now Lady Ribblesdale, at the same age had fourteen. Later she told Mr. Gladstone she thought she ought to marry a poor man, and on being asked what her qualifications were, replied—"Well, I can make a rice pudding and three kinds off toffee."

Miss Anna Gould, a member of the American millionaire family, is rather difficult to please in the way of a husband. Not long since she was engaged to an actor, but after a short acquaintanceship the affair was broken off. Soon after she was engaged to a Mr. Harriman, a gentleman about forty years of age, and well known in American society, but he, too, has had to go. Nothing is as yet known of the reasons that have caused the cancelling of the engagement. It is said, however, that Miss Gould and Mr. Harriman parted with feelings of goodwill toward each other.

Family prayers are again becoming de riguer in smart households. The transatlantic heiresses who have been somewhat conspicuously securing English coronets during the past winter are said to have taken very kindly to domestic religious observances. Lady Essex is most deeply concerned in the spiritual condition of her humbler fellow-creatures around Cassiobury Park, even to the extent of providing hymn-books and church services by the dozen and score, so it is rumoured. Lady Craven reads prayers very charmingly.

The most curious application of Mr. Edison's electrical inventions which it has yet entered the mind of any one to conceive is shortly to be witnessed in London. It is to be a performance of the third act of Mr. Sidney Grundy's "Sowing the Wind" as performed in New York. The New York performance is to be reproduced on a London stage, and will be heard through the telephone and seen through the kinetoscope. The former will produce the words and tones of voice, and the latter will show the scenes and the actors moving and performing their part upon the stage.

Bismarck, it is stated, recently gave the following account of the cause of his infirmity:—"I had placed myself in the hands of a doctor recommended to me by a Russian Grand Duchess. I have since learned that he was idle and ignorant at the University, and he had remained so. He was at the Children's Hospital in St. Petersburg, and had acquired a certain reputation. Yes, he certainly killed 3000 of his patients annually. He ruined my leg, and I still feel the consequences of his treatment. I can't stand long without feeling pain. I can ride and walk without effort, but if I stand still I can't long keep upright."

The "Globe" has some observations to offer on the coat which some of the gilded youth of London are wearing in the Park. It is another injustice to small and even medium-sized people. The effect of the long tails, cut well away towards the back, on men is to make their legs look ridiculously short unless nature has been unusually liberal in length of limb. The front view is not bad, but from the back, to unaccustomed eyes, three young men with coat tails down to below their knees, or quite to their knees, and only a small portion of their legs visible with turned-up trousers showing very pointed patent boots, is a laughter-moving sight.

Yvette Guilbert has been giving her impressions of London to a French newspaper. While she was invited to the house of Sir Arthur Sullivan, and there she met the prince of Wales. Her reference to the Prince is rather amusing—"C'est un monsieur tres chic, tres aimable." The prince, she says, complimented her warmly and "even listened to all my songs as if he was pleased with them"—a compliment rather spoiled by the supsequent bit of egotism. "Evidently he is a man of taste." And so Mdlle. Guilbert has gone back to Paris in love with Ces bons Anglais, promising to renew her visit next year. Her concluding remark is curious: London is mortal for the first two or three days; then you get used to it; and in the end you like it.

The new rules for the Drawing-Rooms originated with the Queen herself. There were to be 400 presentations altogether at the functions on May 4 and 10, and 520 names had been sent in. Lord Carrington then proposed that the extra 120 should be divided between the two Drawing-Rooms, making 260 presentations at each. The Queen declined, and then the innovation of a fifth Drawing-Room was suggested, and to this Her Majesty agreed—very reluctantly, as it was then most improbable that the Princess of Wales would be able to hold it, besides which the additional function involved a vast deal of trouble to the Court people, and it was a great expense to the Queen. It is probable that the Drawing-Room arrangements will be altogether altered next year, and that these functions will be placed upon an entirely new footing.

Mr Gladstone has made such remarkable progress after the operation that his medical men are (says the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Post") almost surprised and delighted than himself at his particular recuperative power, and they confidently anticipate that he will be sufficiently recovered in the course of a fortnight to be able to move about in exactly the same way as before the cataract was operable. As at present arranged, Mr Gladstone will remain in London for about another month, and will then go to Hawarden. I believe the suggestion is being considered that he should seek some Continental resort when his eyesight has been completely restored, and I hear that he has had three invitations, two from the Riviera, and one from Biarritz, while a peer, who is related by marriage to Mr. Gladstone, and a wellknown English commoner, are anxious to place their Continental houses at his disposal. Mrs. Gladstone, however, is so convinced of the advantage which accrued to the ex-Premier from his holiday at Brighton that she would personally prefer to return there; but the point will be decided by the doctors. It may be added that there is a report current that some definite announcement will very shortly be made as to the right hon. gentleman's continued representation of Mid-Lothian.

The following story is told in connection with one whose name and titles may be found in Debrett. The butler of the peer in question discovered a burglar hiding in the china closet one evening about nine o'cloc . The butler took the depredator to his master, and asked whether he should send for a policeman. Of course, replied his lordship; or rather, added he, with the instinct of self-preservation, I'll ring for one, and so saying, he rang the bell. A servant appeared, whom his lordship requested to go into the kitchen and bring up a policemen or two. The domestic returned, and said there were no policemen on the premises. What exclaimed his lordship, in incredulous tones—do you mean to tell me that, with a cook, two scullery-maids, a kitchenmaid, and three housemaids in my employ, there is no policeman in my kitchen? It is indeed a miracle, and our prisoner shall reap the benefit. Wilson, let the man go instantly.

Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins is—the Anthony Hope of whose prisoner of Zenda Mr. Besant has been speaking so enthusiastically—the A. H. with whose lady Mickleham we are all in love. Mr. Hawkins, who is a barrister and the son of a well known City clergyman, is a tall, thin, dark man, with luminous dark eyes and a clean-shaven face which would be ascetic if it were not bubbling with humour. He is just the personality one would have expected for the author of the brightest of recent novels—Mr. Witt's Widow.

Mr. H. Stacy Marks, (the Academician), popularity and reputation for good company are unbounded in that happy hunting-ground of arrived painters—the Arts Club in Hanover Square. Mr. Marks, who was full of his forthcoming excursion into literature, Pen and Pencil Sketches, is a little dark man with very bright eyes, a merry florid face, and a grizzly beard, which would make him an ideal Canterbury Pilgrim. No man who has achieved so much could be more unassuming. Rather like Mr. Marks in a way is Mr. Joseph Hatton, who has just in his good-natured fashion written a preface for Mrs. Pryor's Life Decade in Borneo. The description of Mr. Marks would almost fit him. Joe Hatton is never seen to greater advantage than when he is introducing with fatherly pleasure the pretty daughter of whom he is so proud—the nineteen-year-old actress who wrote David Lyle.

Nancy Bell, a fourth edition of whose "Heroes of North African Discovery" has just been brought out by Marcus Ward & Co., is hardly ever seen at a London dinner-table now, though no one might be seen more. For she is the wife of Arthur Bell the water-colour painter, who is also one of the sons in the famous publishing firm of George Bell & Sons. As N. d'Anvers, Mrs. Bell was author of many highly successful hand-books, chiefly architectural. She is a little woman with a prepossessing face, so inclined to embonpoint that it is difficult to realise that Southbourne is almost the only place in England where her lungs will let her live.

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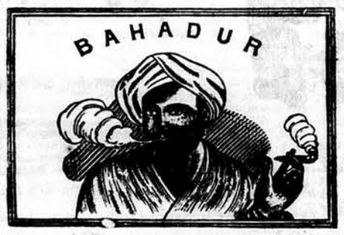

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FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

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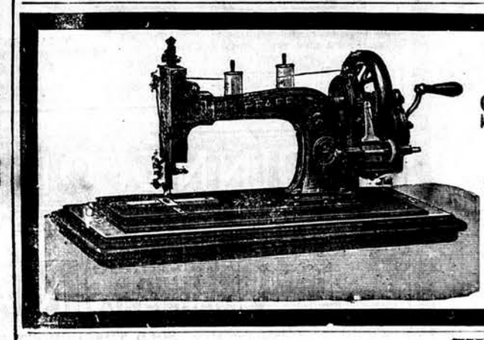

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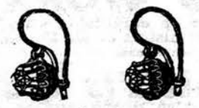

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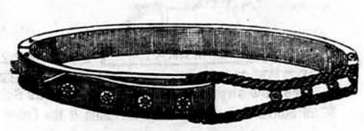

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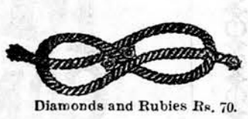

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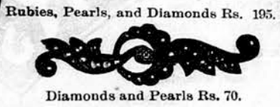

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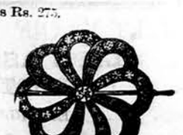

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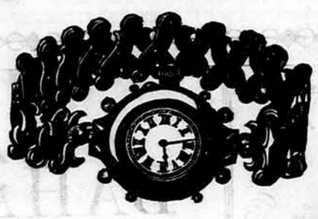

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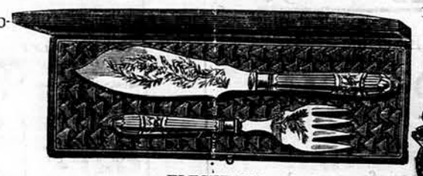

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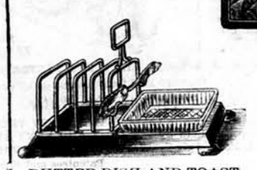

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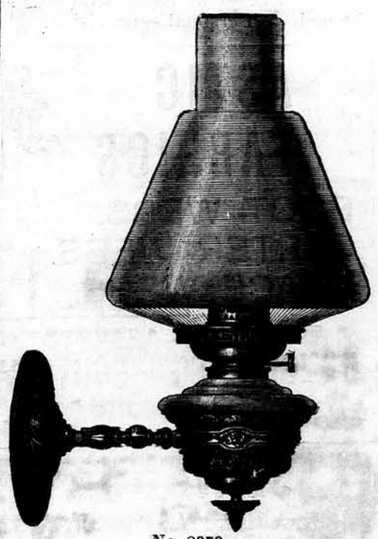

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